PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,231—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.	
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London ...	19th Feb.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler ..	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London ...	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule.....	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd.....	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London ..	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole.....	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd.....	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd.....	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler..	18th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	13th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1030	Rs. 825

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul.....	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 12th February, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

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THE Company will DESPATCH EXTRA STEAMERS, with Superior Accommodation for Passengers, to Trieste as follows :—

s.s. Vindobona	4351 Tons,	Middle of March.
s.s. Maria Teresa	3042 "	" April.
s.s. Marquis Bacquehem	4409 "	" May.

Passage money by the above Steamers :—

	Rs.
To Trieste or Venice	375
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard, with II Class Rail	490
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	525
Return Tickets available for 6 months—	
To Trieste or Venice	575
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard, with II Class Rail	805
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	975

For further particulars apply to

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Agent.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck, through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
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BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) a Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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Germany.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	82 0	91 8
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	"	45 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg Brandy"	"	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	27 0	30 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

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Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.

Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.

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Six per cent. Investment Policies.

Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

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PHENYLE Is the best and safest Liquid Disinfectant. Beware of Imitations. Per bottle, Re. 0-6, 0-12, 1-12 ; per gallon, Rs. 4-8.

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CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY

MURKIMAR PILLS—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative : employed as a Perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers and Cholera, per box of 16 Pills, Ans. 4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plague, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic, MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy ; it is worth trying. Re. 1.

QUININE PILLS—of different strength, Tasteless and convenient to take.

QUININE WINE—Gives Tonic to the System and makes it a proof against attacks of Fever Epidemic or otherwise. Ans. 12 and Re. 1.

&c., &c., &c.

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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, in all sizes.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT FLUID, by bottles and gallons.
CARBOLIC POWDER, of recognized strength in all quantities.
IODINE CRYSTALS AND TINCTURE.
PERMANGANET OF POTASH CRYSTALS.
CONDY'S FLUID GENUINE.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
SANITAS OIL.
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NAPHTHALINE, in Balls or Powder.
SANOPENNIES, for hanging in the Rooms.
INDIA AIR PURIFIER, in handsome frames.
SULPHUR Rocks and Powder.

&c., &c., &c.

Chemists. MADON SONS & CO., Druggists.

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DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, summer or Winter season.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Ca-arrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRANSIT THEODOLITES.

TRANSIT THEODOLITES, 5-inch 3-Screw Adjustment, by Elliott Bros., of perfect workmanship and highest finish, erect and inverting Eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles divided on Silver to 30 seconds; two verniers and microscopes to each circle, Clamping and Tangent Screw motions; Locking Plate and fitted in strong Mahogany Case and Tripod Stand of Mahogany.

	Rs.	a.
Five-inch 3-Screw Adjustment	670	0
Six-inch 3-Screw as described above, but divided to 20 seconds	800	0

DUMPY LEVELS.

DUMPY LEVEL, 10-inch, 3 Adjusting Screws, Silver Ring Compass, two Eye-pieces and Locking Plate, in strong Mahogany Case and Mahogany Opened-framed Stand. By Elliott	370	8
DUMPY LEVEL, 14-inch, 3 Adjusting Screws, as above and Open-framed Stand. By Elliott	395	0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

PRISMATIC COMPASS, by Stanley, with Aluminium Ring divided to 360 degrees, in solid Leather Sling Case with Mahogany Tripod Stand. Stanley's best make.

	Rs.	a.
Three-and-a-half inches in diameter	150	0
Four ditto	170	0
Four-and-a-half ditto	180	0

LEVELLING STAVES.

SOPWITH'S 14-feet Telescopic Levelling Staff, by Stanley. This pattern is now almost universally adopted; it consists of three lengths sliding into each other, rigidly fixed and kept in position by a self-acting spring-catch behind. Polished Mahogany, strongly capped and clamped with brass, with painted Scale 48 0

Paper Scales for the above, with feet marked in red, per set 3 0

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer Duc. Baldino, Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Shed, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "HORATIO" arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

"A BOBBERY PACK IN INDIA."

HOW to COLLECT, TRAIN and HUNT it. Full instructions for laying a drag. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Re. 1-8.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. Guns, at the Colaba North Forts, at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shot on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Sroe per monsem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

OWING to the INCREASE of PLAGUE in Bombay and as a precaution against its introduction in Kathiawad, it is hereby notified unders order of His Highness the MAHARAJA SAHEB that, until further notice no passengers who are not resident of the town of Mahuva or villages in its immediate neighbourhood, will be allowed to land at the port of Mahuva.

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS,
Diwan and Senior Councillor, Bhavnagar State.
Dated, 9th February, 1898.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Coy.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

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Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

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In the matter of the Estate of the late KHAN BAHADUR DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, Deceased.

(In winding up.)

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES OFFERED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the Purchase of any one or more of the following properties of the above Estate will be received by the Administrators of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be sent under sealed covers and not later than by 4 o'clock in the evening of the 15th day of February next. The properties are the following, viz.:—

PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

1. Land with dwelling-house or Bungalow, Cookrooms, Outhouses and Stables situate Nos. 77-79 Chowpati, being the family residence of the said deceased. The land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and contains 5694 square yards or thereabouts.

2. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon, situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, bearing Municipal Street No. 12, Ward No. 1355. The land is of the same tenure as above and contains 361 square yards.

3. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon also situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the above and bearing Municipal Street No. 14, Ward No. 1356. The land is of the same tenure as above and is admeasuring 1574 square yards.

4. Leasehold land with chawls standing thereon, situate in Mangalore Street, on the Port Trust Estate, Mody Bay, containing 222 2-9 square yards bearing Municipal Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Ward No. 2697.

5. Land with a splendidly built Bungalow thereon, situate on the Bazar Road, at Mahim, bearing Municipal Assessment Street No. 53 [A] 54 Ward No. 4734-25-26. The Land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and is 1479 square yards or thereabouts.

6. Land with Bungalow detached out-houses, stables and large compound situate also on the Mahim Bazaar Road, next to the last-mentioned Bungalow. It bears Municipal Street No. 64 [A] 65, Ward No. 4735 [1] 4735 [2] 4736 and the Land which is Pension and Tax admeasures 4730 square yards.

PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

1. Government Leasehold Land with substantially built Bungalow, out-houses, etc., called the "Temple Hall." The land bears Survey No. 69 and admeasures 5 acres and 11 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 2,000.

2. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow and premises called the "Parsonage". The Land is Survey No. 25 and contains 2 acres and 31 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to the Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 1,100.

3. Government Leasehold Land with Bungalow, etc., called the "St. James." The Land is denoted under Survey No. 61, contains 2 acres and 34 goontas and the rental is Rs. 1,360 by the same guide.

4. Government Leasehold Land with two Bungalows, etc., standing on it called the "Rosary" and "Octagon." The land bears Survey No. 7 admeasures 30 goontas and the annual rental is Rs. 1,550.

5. Government Leasehold Land with a newly built Bungalow, etc., called the "Sandhurst Castle." The land is Survey No. 41 and admeasures 7 acres.

6. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow thereon called the "Florida Lodge" bearing Survey No. 229 and admeasuring 5 Goontas.

7. A plot of land called or known as the "Savesthan Land." It is Survey Nos. 65-57 and is 3 acres and 24 goontas.

8. Ditto. ditto. bearing same Survey Nos. and admeasuring one acre and 22 goontas.

PROPERTIES AT POONA.

1. Land with Bungalow &c., situateon the Treasury Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 156 feet in length and 920 feet in width and assessed under survey No. 182 admeasuring 13 goontas.

2. Leasehold Land with two Bungalows called "Spiers Bungalows" situate on the City Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 165 feet in length and 67 feet in width and assessed under Survey No. 181 measuring 8 goontas.

3. Plots of agricultural land in the Nanded and Dhairi villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona, viz:—

AT NANDED.

[a] a plot measuring	5	acres	32	goontas,	Survey No.	23.
[b] "	"	"	2	" 15	"	26.
[c] "	"	"	24	" 6	"	21.
[d] "	"	"	10	" 17	"	22.

AT DHAIRI.

[e]	"	"	7	" 34	"	176.

PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE.

Land with two Bungalows at Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee, bearing Nos. 2 and 25, situate on the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee Stations measuring 375-366, No. 2 and, No. 25 feet long and 232-237, No. 2 and No. 25 feet wide.

PROPERTY AT LANOWLI.

Land with Chawl and Buildings at Lanowli situate near the Bazaar and measuring 72 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth

PROPERTY AT KOLHAPUR.

Leasehold land with a Bungalow and Building measuring about 707 square yards situate on Brahmapuri at Kolhapur.

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A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (four Diamonds) Very Choice	43
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boeckan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE SPH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4.39m., 5.5ft. Low water, 11.22m.
Legislative Council meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to H. H. Aga Khan, Dariav Mebel, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lama, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Transvaal, per exira s. s. Nowasa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday next.

RELIEF FUND FOR PARSEES.—The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet having started a fund for the relief of Parsees during the prevalence of the plague, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was subscribed to the fund in a couple of days, chiefly by members of the Petit Family.

DEATH OF MR. P. D. BHURABHAI.—A correspondent writes:—Sheth Pestonji Dhunjibhai Bhurabhai a well-known public-spirited gentleman of Bulsar, expired to-day. The deceased was once a municipal commissioner, and a leading member of the Parsee Anjuman, and was a good business man in Guzerat, Kathiawad, etc. The whole Bulsar deeply mourns his loss.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Comrade's Farewell ..Retford.
Overture	Light Cavalry ..Suppe.
Selection	Rigoletto ..Verdi.
Waltz	Soldaten Lieder ..Gung'l.
Reminiscences	of England ..Godfrey.
Galop	The Cyclist ..Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The general triennial election by the rate-payers comes off on the 1st of March. The nomination papers have to reach the President about 12 days before that date. Bandora having been lately divided into five electoral wards, great local interest is being manifested this year by the residents of the several wards in the forthcoming contest. It is thought that the reform of splitting up the town into electoral wards will secure for the board the best representative members from each community.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS IN BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Monie, the principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, asks us to draw attention to the fact that the latest date for receiving applications for candidates desirous of entering for the above examinations is Monday, 7th March. As will be seen from the advertisement, appearing periodically in our columns, there are 68 subjects of examinations which are open to candidates from any part of India. Particulars can be had from the principal by forwarding 4 annas for the programme.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dosabhai Dadabhoy Patel stood charged, at the instance of Inspector Coxen, with wrongfully confining his kept-mistress, named Razeena, a Jewess, in a room on the second storey of a chawl at Haines Road. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in her evidence stated that she was locked up by the accused in her room on the evening of the 9th instant, and on the following evening the door was opened by the police. On this statement, the magistrate altered the charge to section 342, and on the complainant being further examined, she stated that she was not willing to carry the case any further against the accused, and as there was a compoundable one under the altered charge, the magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn, and the accused was discharged.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—Smart rain fell from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. at Jetalsar on Wednesday last, while at Verawal a hurricane passed over at about 9 p.m., followed by rain. The rain was accompanied by hailstones, thunder, and lightning. The storm was of so vigorous a character that windows were broken and considerable damage done. Several trees were blown down. Mangrol files were also blown away.—An atrocious murder of a wealthy Bania has been committed at Junagad by three budmashes. The murderers (two Hindus and one Mahomedan) strangled the Bania to death, and stripped the body of all valuables and keys. One of the budmashes took the latter to the house of the deceased inhabited by his only daughter, and gave her to understand that he was entrusted by her father to bring certain things, but the daughter having suspected some mischief slammed the door before the budmash could enter the house, and alarmed the neighbours, who arrested him. He implicated his two accomplices, and showed the place where the body was interred.—People coming by train at Junnagar have to remain under quarantine for 48 hours.

FATAL RESULT OF TREADING ON A PIECE OF GLASS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Sebastian Gonsalves, aged thirty, late a servant employed in the service of Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji, confectioner of Meadow Street, and residing in a "koor" at Charneywady. On the morning of the 3rd instant, the deceased was going on his usual round to deliver his master's bread, when he accidentally trod on a piece of glass, obtaining a wound on the sole of his left foot. Gonsalves did not care for the injury at the time, and continued to be on his duty until the evening of the 5th instant, when he returned to the koor and complained of his jaws being locked up and stiffness in his neck. Dr. Pereira was sent for, and he prescribed for the deceased, who, however, showed no signs of improvement, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and the man died. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tatanus following the injury on the sole of the left foot, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindu mendicant, aged sixty years, having no fixed place of residence. The deceased used to wander about the Parel localities, and maintained himself by begging. On the evening of the 24th ultimo he was walking along the Lalbaugh Road, when, in attempting to avoid a carriage that was coming from the opposite direction, his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on the ground. Policeman No. 1243-F., who was on duty on the road, seeing the accident, ran up to the deceased and picked him up. The man complained of pain in his right thigh. The policeman placed him in a victoria and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where his right thigh bone was found to have been fractured. There was also contusion and swelling on the right hip joint. Two days after he was attacked with fever, and his general condition grew worse through continuous low fever. Subsequently a bed-sore developed on his back, and he died from exhaustion and fever. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. K. Shrinivasa Rao, L. C. E., the newly appointed Executive Engineer, Thana District, received charge of his office from Mr. K. G. Desai, L.C.E., on Thursday last. The latter officer is transferred to the presidency district. Mr. Ramchunder Sukharam Barve, head clerk to the Collector of Thana, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate at Kalva Mahim, in the Thana district, during the absence on privilage leave for two months of Rao Saheb Shivram Gungadar Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.—Azam Dinkar Ganesh, a Municipal Inspector, made a complaint in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, against Hussain Bux, coachman, belonging to Mr. Pundrinath Jairam, of Channi Street, for assaulting the complainant at the Segregation Camp on the night of Wednesday last. From enquiry it appears that the coachman has absconded.—Notwithstanding the most stringent precautionary measures and elaborate schemes to keep the plague out of Thana, Rakhmi, wife of Narayan Kushaba, a barber, who was living on the Bombay Road, near the Medical Mission, died from the bubonic fever on Friday last. All the inmates were segregated and the house and those of the neighbours are being disinfected and lime-washed by the Municipal servants. It is reported that Rakhmi had come from Bombay last week, where she had been to see her brother, who had been laid up with bubonic fever in the house of one of his relatives at Grant Road.—A Maratha fugitive woman from Bombay, who was found suffering from bubonic fever, on the Bombay Road, was removed to the Plague Hospital at Utalsar for medical treatment on Thursday last.—The dead body of a Maratha fugitive from Bombay was also found on the Kalva Road, on Friday last. It is said that the man died of plague. Dead rats were found in Marathi School No. 2, located in the Bazaar Peth, yesterday. The boys have been removed from the place and the room is being disinfected and lime-washed. There are forty-five men and eighteen women under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp near the railway station to-day.—About forty cents of rain fell here on the night of Thursday last.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.
DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PUNCHAYET'S REGISTER OF DEATHS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

YESTERDAY, in connection with the above testamentary suit, a further enquiry was held before his lordship as to the alleged defacement of certain municipal documents by Mr. Mormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Mr. Russell, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. J. Flynn, High Court Keeper, recalled, said in answer to his lordship: There is a policeman on duty in the compound of the High Court a few yards from the place where Merwanjee Gazdar was.

The Judge said he had personally visited the place, and in his opinion it was quite impossible for the documents to have been seen by any one unless he entered the apartment.

Merwanjee Muncherjee Gazdar, examined by Mr. Russell: Generally I have nothing to do with the correspondence in my master's office, but in the absence of the despatching clerk I do his work. If I am present in the office when I do such work, I look to the correspondence. When going on office business, the buggy hire is not paid in advance. A chit is handed in to the cashier, who pays the buggy hire afterwards. I handed in a chit to the cashier on the 20th. I cannot say if it is in existence. The book was in my house on the evening of the 19th, but I told Mr. Hormusjee a lie on the 20th, because I know Mr. Hormusjee's very bad temper, and I was afraid that he might do me some harm; and the second reason was that I believed that I might be able to find the book.

The Judge: Had you lost the book then?

Witness: I had not lost it. I said so to Mr. Hormusjee because, between 4 and 5, I was much pressed with work, and there was no chance of my going to my house to get the book between those hours.

The Judge: Why did you say you would search for it if you had not lost it?

Witness: I made a mistake. I had placed the book in my cupboard. I had not lost it. This precipe is signed by Mr. Hormusjee. I cannot say if he knew that the register book was in the office when he signed the precipe. The book was in the Translator's office on the 21st.

To the Judge: I had taken no money with me to pay the fees. The money always remains with Cursetjee.

To Mr. Russell: If Cursetjee asked me to take the book or any document to the office, I was bound to do so. I do not remember whether the case was at hearing on the 21st January. Cursetji told me to take the book and the translation to the office. I am quite sure I was not in the office on the 22nd. It was closed. On the 2nd inst. when I went to the court, I saw Mr. Hormusjee in Mr. Langlee's room. I do not remember if the affidavit had been then sworn or not. I next saw Mr. Hormusjee going upstairs. I believe it was then 2-30 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: There is a muster-roll in Mr. Hormusjee's office. The hour for attendance is, I believe, 10-30 a.m. I attended the office this on the 8th inst. On the 9th, Mr. Hormusjee got angry and told me to leave the office. He said a good many things, but I did not hear. I went to the office again on the 8th, but did not see any of the partners or clerks. I went at 8-30 and left at 10 a.m., before any body arrived. I also went on the 9th, but did not see anybody there. I left in five or seven minutes. I went because I expected to get some work. Before the 7th inst. when Mr. Hormusjee asked me for the book, I said the clerks at the Towers were very busy on account of the plague, and I gave that as a reason for the non-production of the book. I first brought the book to the office on the 21st January. Mr. Dinshaw is on the Bench of the Bombay the court and is in the office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Mr. Framroz is Mr. Ardasir's son, and occasionally goes out. Mr. Dinshaw attends court and goes out. The clerk of Messrs. Smethan, Bland and Noble is my landlord and lives in the same house with me. His name is Framjeee Pestonjee. I had no conversation with him about the case. Mr. Know Byramjee, another clerk of the firm, and Jehangir Collett, also a clerk. I had no conversation with them about this case, except once when Jehangir asked me how many witnesses we had in the case. I did not tell any of the clerks that Dr. Sidney Smith had been offered a fee of Rs. 75 to give evidence in the case. The papers in the case I keep on an open table in the office. I never touched them. I don't remember Mr. Hormusjee telling me to get a rough translation made by a clerk in the office when I got the register.

Hari Ganesh Kaduskar, examined by the Judge said he was head clerk in the Translator's department, and remembered the 20th or the 21st January from Mr. Hormusjee's office a book for translation. He received the book from the Chief Translator. Witness numbered it and sent it to the Chief Translator for translation as usual. On that day witness got a draft translation for issue. He had the draft copied, and issued the fair copy to Cursetjee, clerk of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Witness got a receipt for it in his receipt-book. He made a payment in stamps which were affixed to the translation. Witness left the draft on his table, but had not seen it since. He searched for it, but could not find it.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity as to the routine of business in his office when documents were sent for translation; where drafts were kept; and by whom they were taken charge of at the end of the day. The draft of the 21st January, above referred to, had not been seen since by anybody in the office. It was placed along with others in the office press by a sepoy.

Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee, Chief Translator of the court, in answer to the Judge, said that, so far as he could remember, Mr. Hormusjee came to him and requested him to expedite the translation of an entry in a book on the 21st January. Witness was in his room when Mr. Hormusjee came about 11 a.m. Witness was probably alone. Witness believed he showed witness the entry in a book and said it was required urgently in a case going on in court.

On the court sitting after luncheon, Mr. Justice Strachey said he had received an anonymous letter from some scoundrel. Something must have led the writer to believe that it would influence the mind of the court; but his lordship could only say that, as a judge, if the author was in court, it would be his duty to pass upon him the heaviest punishment possible. His lordship said he proposed to have the letter handed over to the police after counsel had seen it.

Mr. Inverarity said the writer must have been a fool if he thought he could influence the court by writing such a letter. He considered the best thing would be to place the matter in the hands of the police.

Mr. Russell. Certainly.

Mr. Muncherjee to the Judge: My impression is that the book was in Mr. Hormusjee hand at the time, but I have a doubt.

The Judge: Can't you describe the book?—I cannot. Can you say whether the book was closed or open when you saw it?—I cannot say. After the interview with Mr. Hormusjee, when I told him he should give it to the receiving clerk, I received the book myself along with the receiving book. I put my initials to the entry, and I must have looked to the entry for translation.

The Judge: You have no distinct recollection on the point?

Witness: I have no distinct recollection, but in the usual course of business, I must have looked to the entry to see whether it was long or short. After I told Mr. Hormusjee to give the book to the receiving clerk, I had no further conversation with him. I told him I would have the translation ready before 2 o'clock. He said the case was partheard in your lordship's court. I knew it was the case of Meherbai vs. Manecbai. I sent a memo. to the translator Byramjee Hirjibhoy to have the translation ready by 1 o'clock, because I had promised it to Mr. Hormusjee before tiffin-time. I wrote the memo. from the information I had received from Mr. Hormusjee. The book and the translation were given from the office to Mr. Hormusjee's clerk. I did not see the book again. On a subsequent day, I noticed search of being made in the office for some paper. I was told they were looking for the draft which Byramjee had made in connection with the case being heard in your loadship's court. I returned to my office and allowed the search to go on. Later in the day I was told that the draft was not forthcoming. I ordered the search to be continued; but the draft was not found.

At this stage, it was found that the precipe, which had been produced in court, was not forthcoming. The incident occasioned some surprise; and the court's officer started a search for it. The precipe was found soon afterwards.

Mr. Muncherjee to the Judge: I do not know Mr. Hormusjee's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The interview between me and Mr. Hormusjee lasted about five minutes. It might be three or four minutes. I have a strong impression that I saw the book in Mr. Hormusjee hand; but I would not swear to it positively.

Is it not probable that you looked at the entry in the book when you were asked to expedite the matter?—Yes, it is probable. Mr. Hormusjee had come to make a special request, and he did not show me the precipe. The precipe would have gone to the office. It might have been in the book or with Mr. Hormusjee in his pocket. No one else was present at the interview. The entry was in the Gujerati language, and Mr. Hormusjee would have known what the entry was without requiring a translation. He would not have required it for himself. I thought he wanted the document for use in court. I think he asked me for the translation with the honest intention of using it in court.

Did not Mr. Hormusjee say to you, if my clerk gets a book, please translate the entry expeditiously?—No, my impression is that he did not.

Would you swear he did not?—I cannot swear positively. When the book was brought to me for my initials to the receipt, I looked at the document to see if it was a long or a short one.

Mr. Byramjee Hirjibhoy, a translator of the High Court, said he remembered getting an entry in a book for translation. It was a register-book of Parsee deaths. The document was marked for translation, and witness made a draft, compared it with the original, entered it in a book, and sent it to the head clerk. The draft and the fair copy were sent to the head clerk, and afterwards to the issuing clerk. Witness did not see the documents afterwards. Witness remembered that the register bore a number at the top, and particulars regarding the deceased person. The document was in good condition, but witness noted that it was torn in one place before the word "o'clock." The portion immediately before that word was torn. It was a small tear. On the 8th instant, in consequence of information received, witness asked the clerk to look for the draft of the translation witness had made. He was told it could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The tear was near the right-hand top corner. I have no recollection of the shape and size of the tear. I did not mention to any one in the office the fact of the tear on the 21st. The first time, as far as I can remember, was a number. The draft of my translation has not yet been found. Personally I do not know whether all the drafts are in the office.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday.)

THE RECENT ETHER EXPLOSION.

FATAL RESULT.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Babaji Bulvant, aged twent-five years, a compositor, employed in the "Bombay Gazette" office, and residing at Khatarali, near Kanaswady. On the evening of the 4th instant, the "Bombay Gazette" printing office, in Armenian Lane, was shaken by an ether explosion in the Maharani Ice Factory, which is situated in the same building. All the employees, who were then working on the first storey of the printing office, thought this was due to an earthquake, and fearing that the building might collapse rushed to the staircase. The deceased, in order to get away from the building, jumped out of the window near which he was working and broke both his legs. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on the 11th instant tetanus set in and he died on Sunday evening.

Bhimsh Parmotam, assistant summary printer, in the "Bombay Gazette" printing office, examined by the coroner, deposed that he knew the deceased, who was a caste-fellow of his and who was also an employee in the same department. On the 4th instant, at about 5 p.m., the witness, deceased, and many other compositors were at work on the first storey of the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works office, in Armenian Lane. Suddenly the witness heard a loud noise like the report of cannon, and felt the floor of the room shake. All the workmen, except the deceased, became alarmed and rushed to the staircase. They thought the earthquake which had been prophesied to follow the eclipse, had occurred. Deceased had been sitting on a stool near a window, and he remained there while witness and others rushed to the staircase. Witness shouted to him to come and go by the staircase, but instead of doing that, he got off the stool and jumped out of the window. Witness went down to him and found him lying in the Armenian Lane, below the window. He was conscious and had a bleeding wound on his left leg. A Parsee doctor was brought, who examined the deceased and said that both his legs were fractured. Witness asked the deceased why he jumped out of the window, and he said that he thought that the house was coming down. A police sepoy came and had the deceased taken in a dhoolie to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Witness accompanied him.

Dr. Joseph Dias, house surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, deposed that the deceased on admission was found to be suffering from the following injuries: (1) a compound fracture of both the bones of the left leg at its lower thirs; (2) a simple fracture of both the bones of the right leg at its upper third; and (3) a severe contusion of the right knee joint. Tetanus set in on the night of the 10th instant, his condition gradually grew worse, and he died at 8 p.m. on Sunday last. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus, following the fracture of the bones of the legs.

The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the fractures of the bones of both the legs, the result of his having jumped out of a window on the first storey of a house through fright, thinking the house was falling down.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Sunday afternoon, one Mukoond Bendia, aged twenty-five years, a gateman, employed in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was stationed at a level-crossing at the Bassein Road Station, was, along with another man, whom he attempted to prevent from crossing the line in front of a coming local train, knocked down by the engine of that train, sustaining injuries, which resulted in the death of the deceased about an hour after the accident. It appears that, about 3 p.m., on the day in question the deceased Mukoond was on duty at his gate at the Bassein Road Station, when he saw the up Virar local train coming towards the station. At this moment one Marian Sequeira, a cultivator, residing in a village near the Bassein station, was seen coming on the line through a turnstile on the west side of the line at Nalla Supala end of the station. The gatemar, Mukoond, who was at the time at the corresponding turnstile on the east side of the line, shouted out to Marian not to come, but the latter, who happened to be deaf in both ears, did not hear the warning. The gateman thereupon threw a stone at the deaf man, but took no notice of it. The gateman went across the line to him and prevented him from crossing, but Marian resisted him and came on to the line. In the meantime the train approached, and the driver, seeing the two men standing on the line at a distance of about sixteen paces from the engine, whistled and put on the automatic brake, but before the train could be pulled up, the gateman and Marian were caught by the cow-catcher of the engine and thrown outside the rails. A police havildar, in the employ of the railway police, placed both the injured men in the train, and sent them to the Grant Road station to have them removed to the J. J. Hospital. A telegram was sent from the Bassein Road Railway station to the railway medical attendant at Bhaynder station, and on the train arriving at the latter place, the medical attendant entered the train and examined both the deceased. He gave medicine to Marian, but Mukoond was unable to swallow it. On the arrival of the train at Bandora Mukoond was found to be dead, and Marian died on the train arriving at the Dadur station. The bodies of both the deceased persons were then taken to the goods shed at the Grant Road Station, where they were kept for the night. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the Grant Road Station, when it was stated by one of the witnesses that there was a levelcrossing at the turnstiles, but there was not much traffic there. Only one man looked after both the turnstiles and also worked at the station when no trains were coming from either directions. There was no lock on the turnstile and when a train was coming there was nothing to pevent a person from coming through the turnstile at which the gateman was not standing, but he had to keep his eyes on any persons coming to warn them. The jury brought a verdict that the death of both the deceased was caused by injuries received by their having been accidentally knocked down by a railway engine.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Colaba, having been appointed to do duty with the Tirah Expedition, the Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., Chaplain of Ghorepuri (Poona) has been appointed temporarily to the charge of Colaba, and the Rev. G. Gothard, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, acts as Chaplain of Ghorepuri in addition to his present duties.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of the Camp, Aden, proceeded on leave on medical certificate, on the 18th September 1897.

The Rev. W. R. Preston, Chaplain, of Nasirabad, has been appointed Chaplain of Camp, Aden.

The Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain, All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, has been appointed Chaplain of Nasirabad.

The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., on return from privilege leave, was appointed to act as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Rev. P. S. Grove, B.A., having completed ten years' service on the 7th November 1897, has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from that date.

The Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Saint Thomas' Cathedral, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd January 1898.
—*Diocesan Record.*

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

AN evening party is to be held to-day in honour of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, at the Dariav Mehel, Nepean Sea Road. A large and influential committee has been formed for the purpose of giving a suitable reception to his Highness, who proceeds to Europe on the 18th instant. A number of influential and leading members of both the European and Native communities have joined in the movement; and invitations have been confined only to a select gathering. The Ismaili Khojas are also giving an afternoon party to his Highness at Hasnabaugh.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday to dispose of a large amount of miscellaneous business, extending over some thirty-four items. Sir George Cotton presided.

LEAVE TO VETERINARY-MAJOR MILLS.

The first matter was a letter to the secretary, dated 13th ult., from Veterinary-Major Mills, A. V. D., requesting the approval of Corporation to his absence for six weeks from 1st January to 14th inst, owing to serious illness. The Corporation accorded their approval as requested.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the secretary, Joint Schools Committee, stating that Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was the senior member who retired this year from the committee. On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Kabrajee was re-appointed.

A letter from Mr. Logan, acting Secretary to Government, Educational Departmens, was read, stating that the Governor-in-Council had re-appointed Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite as a member of the Joint Schools Committee on behalf of Government. The letter was ordered to be recorded.

MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Corporation also recorded a letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Morison, stating that H. E. the Governor had nominated Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation also recorded a letter, dated 11th ult., from Mr. Acting Secretary Logan, stating that Government were pleased to confirm the appointment, made by the Corporation, of Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, C.I.E., to be Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, from 25th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Corporation recorded sanction, as applied for, to the undermentioned resolutions of the Standing Committee among several others:—

That letter to the Secretary, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the provision of telephonic connection between the Somapur Burning Ground and the Municipal Offices, at a cost of Rs. 175 per annum, to the debit of surplus cash balance.

That letter to the Secretary, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 3,444, from surplus cash balance, to provide for cost of connecting the Valpakhady latrines with the new sewer recently laid thereat, and of constructing a two-hopper night-soil depot by the side of the latrines.

That letter to the Secretary, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their resolutions Nos. 249 and 3648 of the 5th April and 7th October last, and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 20,885, from surplus cash balance, to meet the charge of Rs. 1,740 per mensem for three months, from 1st December 1897 to 28th February 1898, on account of grain compensation to persons employed in the different departments of the Municipality drawing less than Rs. 16 per mensem each, subject to the condition that, if Government in the meantime discontinue the grant of such allowances as any previous date, the grain compensation will also cease to be paid by the Municipality.

That memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 25th instant, and accompaniments thereto, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 13,150, to meet establishment charges and contingencies, Municipal Workshops, the charge being met partly by transfer of Rs. 5,063-8-5, from savings in the grant for Establishment and Labour, and partly by an advance of Rs. 7,489-7-7, from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted subsequently against recoveries to be made from the Department on whose account the extra works are executed.

That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 27221, dated 21st instant, and subject to the approval of the Corporation, under the terms of Section 133 (2) of the Municipal Act. III of 1888, sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 2,550, from savings in the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage Section I, Establishment, to same head, New Works for 1897-98, to meet excess in the latter grant owing to inadequate provision for the works carried out and proposed to be carried out this year.

That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 27444, dated 24th instant, and subject to the approval of the Corporation, under the terms of Section 133 (2) of the Municipal Act, III of 1888, sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 781, from savings in the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage, Section II. Establishment and Labour, to same grant, Section III, Repairing and Altering Drains and Gutters, to meet excess in latter section owing to inadequate provision in the Budget.

A MARKET AT CHOWPATI.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolution of the Standing Committee dated 26th ultimo:—"That with reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 2227 of 11th March 1896, sanctioning the outlay of Rs. 17,000 for the construction of a market at Chaupati (Rs. 12,000 for building and Rs. 5,000 for land), and No. 3826 of 9th July of same year, the Standing Committee beg to report that after careful enquiry it appears to them that the best alternative site for the proposed market is that shown as No. 12 on the accompanying plan. This land is on the south of the French overbridge and the corners of Dammer Lane and French Road. It is a part of the property of the Committee of the estate of Mr. Mahomedali bin Mahomed Amin Rogay, and if acquired it can only be taken up under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Corporation for the land is insufficient for the purchase of the land and if it is proposed to proceed with the Market an additional grant will be necessary."

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

The Corporation resolved to record resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 26th ult., as under:—That memorandum dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, and returns forwarded therewith, showing the expenditure on account of plague charges passed and paid by the Municipality and the Plague Committee up to 27th November last, be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR A ROAD.

The Corporation accorded their sanction to the following:—Memorandum to the Secretary, dated 18th January 1898, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated 13th idem, from the Executive Engineer, and requesting sanction to the acquisition for part of the site of the Waree Bunder Road from Mrs. Machado of the buildings Nos. 21 and 22, situated of DeLima Street, Mazagon at a cost of Rs. 5,500 net, i.e., clear of all expenses such as legal charges, stamp and registration fees, &c., but inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsion.

PRIVATE ILLUMINATIONS.

The next matter was a letter to the Secretary, dated 10th January 1898, from the Commissioner, requesting the decision of the Corporation as to whether permits should be granted for putting up cocoanut or kerosine oil "buttees" upon or over streets for private illuminations; and, if so, whether any conditions should be attached to such permits.

The Corporation decided that the permits in question be granted by the Commissioner.

THE SORABJEE S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 14th January 1898, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding letter, dated 13th December 1897, from the Honorary Secretaries, Sorabjee S. Bengalee Memorial Fund, requesting that the Municipal Solicitors may be instructed to have the deed of trust prepared, setting forth the terms of the endowment of building for girls' school at Charni Road.

It was resolved that half the expenses of the deed of trust be borne by the Municipality, the other half to be borne by the Sorabjee S. Bengalee Memorial Fund.

COLD STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved, according to notice, that the Commissioner be asked to report on the practicability of supplying cold storage accommodation at the Crawford Market. The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

RAILWAY CROSSING AT CHOWPATI.

As moved for by Mr. T. W. Cuffe, according to notice, the Corporation resolved that the Commissioner be requested to again address Government on the subject of the inconvenience experienced by the absence of a railway arossing at Chowpati.

WORKS IN THE CITY AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

According to notice of motion, Mr. G. W. Roughton moved "That in view of second outbreak of plague in this City in epidemic form and of the declension in the health of the City which has been recorded by our Health Officer for some years past, and in view of the immense importance to the lives of the population and to the commercial, industrial and professional interests of that population of the existing insanitary conditions being remedied as soon as practicable, and further with the object of the works now in progress or to be undertaken to secure this much-needed sanitary improvements of this City, being as far as possible expedited, the Municipal Commissioner is requested to make a report to this Corporation within one month from this date showing (1) the progress made up to now with the works for removing by rail outside of the Island of Bombay the sweepings and refuse of this City which have been for many years past, and are still, deposited on the Tardeo Flats, and so inform the Corporation from what date such removal by rail of the said town sweepings will commence; (2) the progress made since the 1st October last with works for lowering the level of the subsoil water in this City, also to inform the Corporation what report has been received from the Committee appointed to report on the Special Drainage Engineer's proposals, for 'an agricultural drain' as described by the Municipal Commissioner in his memorandum dated 16th September last, and when further action may be expected in that matter; (3) the progress made with the sewerage of the City up to date, reporting to the Corporation in this connection what districts of the City continue still undrained, and within what period it is estimated that drains will be provided in those districts; (4) the number of streets in which the houses have been connected with the existing drains, and the names of those streets. Also to inform the Corporation within what period it is estimated that all the houses in streets where drains exist will be connected with those drains."

The motion was agreed to.

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR CITY IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Kallabhhi Lalloobhai moved, according to notice, that the draft, which he submitted, which is an outline of what is likely to be the most suitable scheme for the proposed improvement of Bombay, may be considered by a Committee of the Corporation, and with the modification which such Committee may deem advisable to make, may be submitted to Government for their consideration.

The Corporation decided that the matter be referred to a committee of the whole house.

NEW WATER TAPS.

The Corporation agreed to the following proposition of Professor O. V. Muller:—That the Corporation is of opinion (1) that no new water-taps should be erected anywhere without proper provision being made, when possible, for paving and cementing the ground underneath and for providing a drain to take off the waste water in such a way as may be approved of by the Health Officer; (2) that, whenever possible, the same measures should be enforced in the case of existing water-taps.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE STRIKE OF BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

THE s. s. Onipenta sailed last evening for Akyab with two native officers. The s. s. Mahanadi, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, has been chartered to convey the mails to Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports. She leaves to-day for these ports.

THE CASE FOR THE OFFICERS.

INTERVIEWS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The *Englishman* has the following in an interview with an officer on strike:—The first point to be borne in mind is that, rightly or wrongly, a feeling of irritation and discontent has been slowly gathering head among officers of every grade. "Many little things make a muckle," and while on the one hand it is probable that there would have been no concerted strike if Mr. Daggs had not been asked to take command of a ship on pay of Rs. 200 per month a few months ago, on the other hand it is possible that that incident would not have led up to the present situation, if it had not been preceded by what the officers call a continuous series of slights and wrongs, some important and some petty. They complain very much, for instance, of their general treatment at the office of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. There, it is stated, they are met in a very different spirit from that which they found in the London offices. There they were treated with courtesy. Here they were treated like coolies.

"Supposing," said one officer, "supposing a man gets transferred from one ship to another. Certain pay is owing to him in respect of his service on board the ship he is leaving. He gets an order on Mackinnon, Mackenzie for the money, and goes to the office to-day and to-morrow, finding nothing unusual for him to be kept waiting behind the counter for four or five hours, rubbing shoulders with all the native menials in the establishment, before he is paid. And then look at the way they used to treat all our letters and applications—I say used to treat, because there has been a wonderful change of tone since the beginning of the week. They often never noticed our communications at all. Well, when these incidents happened, and they were constantly happening, the man who met with these rebuffs went on board in a state of high irritation, and began to grumble to his brother officers, and in time this sort of thing became chronic and fixed."

One officer told the *Englishman* representative that, being anxious to pass his mate's examination, he applied to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. for a transfer to a ship trading to Calcutta, or to Singapore, so that he could present himself before an examining body. Under existing circumstances it was impossible for him to do so, as ships never called at neither of these ports. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie replied by a curt refusal, although, says the officer, there were several qualified men doing tally-ing work in Calcutta from which they could easily have been spared. He wrote to the Agents again and again, and receiving no reply, finally wired, in the hope that in this way he might at least get an answer. The result, however, was the same. At last he got into communication with another officer of the same grade who expressed his willingness to exchange, in order to give the first man a chance of going up for his examination.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie refused to sanction this arrangement, and a few weeks afterwards negatived another tentative exchange proposed by the aspirant to the mate's examination. He could not afford to leave the service for the purpose of going up, although he mentioned a similar case in which the Agents were brought to their knees by the threatened resignation of the officer. Finally, after eight months of persistent agitation, he obtained his transfer, and his account is that there was no earthly reason why it should not have been granted before. The result of all this has been to dishearten him. The British India Company's service is not

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
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PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. F. T. Romseye's Furniture, Soundy's Grand Cottage Piano, etc., at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA RACES.—Instantaneous photographs of the Regatta Races taken on SATURDAY, 12th February, may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Bathiwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERIAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Bathiwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Bathiwalla, Wadi, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.
TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 1898.
CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 p.m. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.
2. The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-15 p.m.
3. VISITORS are requested TO BE in their SEATS by 5 p.m.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

THIS evening's news comprises only the local market reports, the latest cablegrams through Reuter having been noticed under Saturday's date.

We append our usual weekly statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	198,000	112,000	113,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	101,000	72,000	84,000
" " Continent	76,000	56,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,931,000	5,724,000	4,224,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,673,000	2,134,000	1,431,000
" " to Continent do.	4,03,000	1,952,000	1,564,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,240,000	970,000	859,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,930,000	4,177,000	4,014,710
" " Surats	72,000	196,000	290,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,143,000	1,370,050	1,155790
" London	3,000	6,000	6,750
American Afloat	260,000	201,000	1740.0,
East Indian	2,000	9,000	185,0.0
Total	1,405,000	1,583,550	1,356,040
Price of Middling-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 25-32d.	4 17-32d.
" Good Dholleras	2 7-32.	3 11-32d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	15-32d.	7-16d.	27-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,21,498
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,49,002
Other "	Inc.	"	2,07,060
Government Securities	Inc.	"	904
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	2,74,768
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,55,748
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	45,082
Cash	Inc.	"	5,21,677

With the steadily growing scarcity of money it is almost a matter of course that to-day's Bank of Bombay Return should show in all the items of which it is composed, save one, substantial additions as compared with the figures of the previous statement. The differentiating item is Bills Discounted and Purchased, in which there was a decrease of 3 1-2 lakhs; while, on the other hand, there was an increase in Public Deposits at the Head Office and at the Branches of 1 1-4 lakh and 5 1-2 lakhs, respectively; Private Deposits were augmented by 2 lakhs; Loans by 2 3-4 lakhs; Government Securities by Rs. 904; and the Cash Balance by nearly 5 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—Prices have to-day advanced Re. 1 per candy for descriptions of Broach, Bengal, and Bhownugger, in a steady market. Exporters bought 1,800 bales, and the local Mills 600 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,884	bales.
Wheat	624	cwts.
Linseed	2,542	"
Rapeseed	947	"
Gingellyseed	7,614	"
Poppyseed	523	"
Castorseed	2,140	"
Rice	506	"

FREIGHTS continue dull and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—Steady in tone at opening, rates were given at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, but a little was reported done in them; and for Bank Paper there was no enquiry till 1-32d. higher became available, when business was placed. At closing the market was steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1/39	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The feeling in the market has to-day been strong with 96 13-16 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 3-8 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents have advanced to 95.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 30 higher; China and Queen Rs. 10 each; and Currimbhoy Rs. 7 1-2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅔
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	26

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th February, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 5. Rs.	Feb. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,66,585	49,88,083
Do. do. at Branches	24,50,218	29,99,220
Other Deposits	2,48,22,131	2,50,29,191
Bills	4,210	4,210
Credits, undrawn	12,23,125	12,02,384
Rs.	4,98,66,270	5,07,23,088
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,85,981	1,05,86,885
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	56,21,819	57,83,221
Loans do. do.	1,38,29,478	1,41,04,246
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,95,874	69,40,126
Dead Stock	4,15,339	4,15,339
Stamps and Stationery	29,422	29,392
Bullion	....	2,08,770
Balances with other Banks	1,05,456	1,50,538
Cash	82,60,100	87,31,777
Rs.	4,98,66,270	5,07,23,088

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, Rajputana and at Ahmedabad and Bhuj, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karachi. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Ratnagiri and the minimum in very large excess in Sind. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 44° at Aurangabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The isobors indicate the existence of a large depression to the west north-west of Jacobabad where the barometer is about a quarter of an inch below the normal. The weather in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Cutch is influenced by the disturbance and is likely to become squally and more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th February, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·841
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	53·3
Relative humidity of Air	677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·4
Minimum. do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·4
General Directions of wind *	NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 226

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 13.

10 p.m.	73·4

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 14.

6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HANKIN—February 3, at Court Barn, Holsworthy St. Devon: Rvs. Mary, the dearly loved wife of A. C. Hankin, Inspr. General H. H. Nizam's Police, Hyderabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER—February 11, at Madras, the wife of W Fowler, of a son.

MILLER—February 10, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Alexander A Miller, of Ichapur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KENYON—BUSSELL—February 8, at All Soul's Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev R H Durham, D D, uncle of the bride, John Hubert Kenyon, son of the late Arthur R Kenyon, to Caroline Emma Bussell, daughter of S P Bussell, Esq, B A, Solicitor, of Sydney, N S W.

MACINTYRE—STRAHAN—February 2, at Dehra Dun, by the Rev Walter Hamilton, Captain Donald Macintyre, 2nd P W O Goor has, eldest son of Lieutenant-General J M Macintyre, late R A, to Beatrice Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel George Strahan, late Royal Engineers.

PATTERSON—BROUCKE—February 7, at St Paul's Church Asansol, by the Rev A Lyall, Ernest M Patterson, of Churrupore Colliery, to Sybil Louisa Broucke, Youngest daughter of W J Broucke, Esq, of Chanparan, Mozuffer-pore.

DEATHS.

DOMINY—February 10, at Makaibari, Kurseong, Sarah Ann the b loved wife of H Doming, aged 45.

HAMMOND—February 8, at Nowshera Base Hospital, of a wound received in action in the Khyber Pass, on 1st January, Lieutenant H D Hammond, R A, eldest son of Colonel H A Hammond, Madras Staff Corps.

LYDIARD—February 7, at Bankura, Bengal, Muriel Angela, the youngest daughter of W G Lydiard, Esq, aged 12 years.

RATNAM—February 11, at Masulipatam, Grace, the wife of the late Rev M Ratnam, C M S, aged 46.

STEWART—February 5, at the Base General Hospital, Nowshera, Philip George Stewart, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 21.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

A HEAVY agenda, comprising two dozen questions, and the consideration in one stage or another of five proposed enactments, was placed before the Legislative Council at yesterday's meeting. Only a part of this legislative programme was got through in the four hours during which the sitting lasted, and the Council meets again to-day to dispose of the remainder. The three Bills down for first reading (only one of which, but by far the most important, was taken) related to the administration of the city and port of Bombay. The Bill for second reading affected the Presidency generally, and the modest little measure, the last stage of which was reached, related exclusively to Sind. The range of subjects dealt with in the interpellations was also very varied. The most important and timely of the series was that in which Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh asked if Government believe that inoculation with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic serum gives immunity to some extent against the attack of plague," and if so whether Government will make the means of inoculation available to the inhabitants of places where plague may prevail. The reply of Lord Sandhurst was guarded, but it will be gratifying to the Chamber of Commerce and to most other people in Bombay besides to learn that Government have at length so far recognised the force of public opinion as "to be anxious to afford all facilities in their power to persons who desire to have recourse to inoculation as a measure of protection." It is to be hoped that these facilities will include exemption from detention of persons who have within a recent antecedent period obtained such protection. None of the other questions were of great public importance and moment save those put on the subject of the detention of passengers from infected areas, and interest centred in the debate on the first reading of the Improvement Trust Bill. Lord Sandhurst found a sufficient apology for the departure from well established custom involved in his moving the first reading of the Bill in the exceptional circumstances of the case, and it was only reasonable that his Excellency should desire to launch on its way a scheme with which the name of his Government will be chiefly remembered by the future Indian historian. The future conduct of the Bill will be in the hands of Sir Charles Ollivant, whose intimate acquaintance with all the conditions of Municipal administration in the city mark him out as eminently fitted for the task. The criticisms of the measure on the part of the non-official members who spoke were numerous, as was to be expected in the case of so complex and important a legislative proposal.

All the speakers agreed, as the public out of doors are agreed, in according to the principles of the Bill a hearty welcome. The claim that the work of improvement should be committed to the already overburdened Municipality found no echo in the speeches of the honourable members. There was a consensus of opinion as to the necessity of improvement and the desirability of entrusting the work to a specially constituted authority. A noteworthy feature of the discussion was that Mr. P. M. Mehta, whose reappearance at the Council table was the subject of a graceful reference by Lord Sandhurst, distinctly disassociated himself from the contention so loudly raised in some quarters that it is the money of the Municipality which is to be taken for the purposes of the Bill. He freely admitted that it is not upon the Municipality, but upon the ratepayers the cost will fall. The explanations both of Lord Sandhurst in introducing the Bill and of Sir Charles Ollivant in replying on the debate showed that the guarantee clauses have been introduced with no coercive intent whatever; their end and object is to satisfy that lenders of the loans that will have to be raised can be obtained on the best possible terms for the rate-payers. The vital importance of the proposed reclamations in enabling the scheme to be carried out without loss to the ratepayers was made clear. In regard to the seat on the Board to be given to the General commanding the District, it may be hoped that those who object to this proposal will accept the inevitable, in view of the candid intimation of Sir Charles Ollivant that, since the General is to be the only direct representative of the interests of the Government of India as distinct from those of the local Government on the Board, that authority will never agree to his exclusion. The admission of Sir Charles that he has an open mind on the question of granting a seat to the Millowners' Association may be taken as indicating the readiness of Government to amend the Bill in this respect provided a way can be found out of the difficulty presented in the problem of allotting a seat on the Board to the Association without displacing a representative of other interests. This and many other questions will engage the close attention of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred, and we may expect to see many amendments suggested in the report of the Select Committee which is due three weeks hence. It is satisfactory to reflect that the second stage in the legislative progress of the Bill has been reached, and that it is intended that there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying through the further stages of the measure, which, in the words of Lord Sandhurst, affords the most expeditious, the safest, and the surest way of putting an end to the great evils which have brought upon the city the dire visitation from which she has suffered for the past eighteen months.

AN interesting account of the suppression of the recent epidemic of plague in the Poona Cantonment by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett has been published by the *Herald* Press in that city. Dr. Fawcett was the medical member of the Committee of three appointed by Government in November last, with Major-General Duncan as Chairman, and Major Ross, of the Durham Light Infantry, the third. The plague prevailed for some time in the Cantonment as in the City, and the Cantonment Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham Smith, had combated the outbreak with great energy, but it was deemed necessary to appoint a Committee with ampler means and full powers to stamp out the disease. We use that phrase with some misgiving, for it is regarded by scientific experts as practically impossible to "stamp out" an epidemic, which follows its cyclic cause whatever measures may be taken. The physician cannot stamp out an attack of typhoid; it takes its appointed course whatever remedies may be administered. Nevertheless medical treatment has its influence on the course of the disease, mitigating its severity and largely increasing the chance of a favourable termination. In the same way measures taken to combat the plague or other epidemic may limit the area of its incidence and mitigate its severity by transferring the sick to hospitals for treatment and removing the healthy from houses that have been or are likely to become infected. In other words, while the duration of an epidemic cannot be sensibly shortened the mortality can be very effectively controlled if the necessary steps are taken in time and carried out with energy and thoroughness. Dr. Fawcett very usefully points out that the bacillus of plague—a disease which with good reason has become a word of terror to mankind—can be destroyed by means which would be quite ineffectual with the bacillus of other diseases, such, for instance, as anthrax so deadly to men, cattle, and horses. All bacilli multiply with extraordinary rapidity by division; each little herd becomes two in half-an-hour, the two becoming four, and so on, till in twelve hours it has a progeny of twelve millions. In that process they consume large quantities of appropriate nutriment, and in turn exude a corresponding amount of deadly poison which becomes as fatal to themselves as the tainted air exhaled in the Black Hole was to the prisoners. But the plague germ has a redeeming feature. It dies readily on exposure to sunlight or the action of the oxygen of the air, to a certain degree of heat, or to disinfectants such as carbolic or perchloride of mercury and it leaves no heirs. Not so the bacilli of anthrax; when they are dying from heat or disinfectants or the death of the animals in which they existed they produce countless spores or small seeds which survive the agencies that are fatal to the parent bacilli.

It is therefore possible to hope for satisfactory results from measures for the eradication of plague which would certainly fail to destroy the germs of certain other diseases. For one thing exposure to the sun for three or four hours deprives the plague germ of the power of further growth. If the germs be placed for seventeen minutes in super-heated steam they cease to live, and there is an end to them. Perchloride of lime in water in the proportion of one part to a thousand perishes utterly in a few seconds. On the other hand, they live and thrive, multiplying beyond counting in the human system or the guinea pig and the rabbit, in rats and mice. In Poona the squirel suffered severely from plague during the epidemic. The monkey is also very susceptible to the disease. Dr. Fawcett puts in a very striking form the important protective function discharged by the white corpuscles of the blood of healthy human beings in arresting an invasion of the system by plague bacilli. If a fine glass tube with a hair-like orifice be filled with the bacilli of plague and inserted in a healthy body for half-an-hour it will be found full of white corpuscles, while a similar tube filled with other fluid will not contain any. The corpuscles seek out the invading bacillus, surround it with their tentacles, and destroy it. In the body the corpuscles attack the bacilli first in the glands and thus occasion the swelling and the inflamation and pain that draw attention to the bubo. If the resistance in the glands is not successful and the germs get into the blood, they multiply with extraordinary rapidity, but are again encountered by the white corpuscles, and if the patient be of strong constitution the intruder is overcome and he recovers. A third chance of recovery is given if the bacilli die from their own poison before the strength of the patient is exhausted. The Europeans who have been most exposed to plague in Poona have complained that for the first week or two of the exposure they suffered from neuralgic pains and stiffness in the armpits, neck, or groin. Dr. Fawcett attributes these symptoms to the successful resistance of the "policemen of the healthy blood"—the white corpuscles—to the intruding bacilli. In a little time the officers who thus suffered became as safe from an attack of plague as if they had been inoculated by Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. It is well known that in Bombay the officers of the municipality who were continually in contact with the plague in Mandvie and other parts of the Native town suffered in precisely the same way, and they attributed the malaise they experienced to mild attacks of plague, not sufficiently pronounced to compel them to lie up. The "immunity," which has so far exempted Europeans as a class from plague, seems to be due to the superior power of resistance conferred by stronger physique and the greater attention to sanitary conditions generally characterising them. When the plague attacks Natives living in unhealthy surroundings the power of resistance is very slight. The white corpuscles are few in number and incapable of rapid reproduction; "the serum of the blood becomes the foster mother and the nurse for the plague bacillus; the germs quickly multiply, and all the symptoms of blood poisoning set in with great rapidity. After a few hours every excretion is loaded with plague germs, and having no power of fighting the disease they die exhausted, leaving the bedding, clothing, and the room in which they lay a hotbed of plague microbes." Dr. Fawcett points out that Professor Haffkine's protective lymph when injected into the system is fatal to the bacillus and prevents its reproduction. He is satisfied that along that or a similar line will be found not only a preventive but a cure for plague; an opinion which Lord Lyster would cordially endorse, for it coincides with the recommendation to the Secretary of State a year ago that a remedy for plague should be sought in that direction. Having been sought and found it should now be utilised either by itself or supplementing other measures.

THE total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at 6 a.m. was 280. On the 10th inst. it stood at 348, and since, with some fluctuations, the figures have fallen no less than sixty-eight. Is it premature to assume that the recrudescence of plague has reached its heighest point, and is already on the wane? Perhaps it would be more prudent to wait for another week before hazarding a prediction that may not be fulfilled to the letter, or rather to the exact figure. But there is some ground for the assumption that we have seen the worst of the present visitation. It is now well over nine weeks since the upward curve of mortality arrested attention, and showed that the plague was again getting a footing in Bombay. On the 1st December the total mortality was 97, the plague attacks being twelve and the ascertained deaths from that cause ten. By the 15th of that month the mortality was 115, with a proportionate increment of plague attacks and deaths; on the 31st the mortality was 147. The 15th January gave a mortality of 233, which had risen on the previous day up to 307. Ten days later the figures had gone up forty-one; they are now 280. The nine weeks that have elapsed since the unmistakable presence of the disease in epidemic form, are more than sufficient to allow the disease to attain its maximum and the curve of decline to manifest its presence. Is this a calculation made after the event? By no means. The reasons just indicated were fully figured before the marked fall which has taken place. Seven or eight weeks usually suffice for the disease to become pronounced and to rise continuously with slight variations until the maximum is reached. For a few days there are again variations with the tendency to decline more and more pronounced, following with remarkable accuracy in an inverse sense the successive steps that marked the rise. If the fall which has now apparently begun, follows the usual course, March will see a very sensible abatement of the epidemic.

A STRIKE on the Cork, Bandon, and South-Coast Railway in Ireland offers some singular features. Fortunately neither the engine drivers nor clerks struck, though the guards did. The clerks took the place of the guards and did all they could of whatever work there was to be done. The gate-keepers struck with the others, and consequently all trains had to be drawn up and stopped at each level crossing, while the clerk-guard dismounted and opened the gates, fixed them mounted till the train drove through, then stopped again, and rearranged the gate for foot-passengers. It is a leisurely method of travelling, but not without its dangers. One train not having been warned that a special gate-keeper, who had apparently made a late decision to join the strikers, had given no notice of withdrawal from his post, the unconscious guard let his mail train dash along with the astounding result that it broke through the gate and went on its career unhurt. It remained on the line, and beyond a good jump and a powerful shake all was well. Few locomotives are guaranteed to take a stiff five-barred gate in their stride. The strike seems to be an absolutely unreasonable one. The men resent the transfer of a certain signalman, named Buckley. The railway authorities say he was careless on several occasions and had committed various blunders. He himself admits that he let a special train pass through the station without recording the fact in the regular manner. He was enjoying his breakfast when he remembered his omission.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Besides the personal reflections on President McKinley contained in the letter which Senor Dupuy de Lormes wrote, he also implied duplicity on the part of Spain in the reciprocity negotiations with the United States.

It is now reported that Mr. Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, has been instructed to demand of the Spanish Government an immediate disavowal of their naval activity.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Both sides in the test case regarding the locations of Indians in the Transvaal will be heard at Pretoria, in March.

CANADA AND HER TARIFFS.

Upon the abrogation of the Commercial Treaties with Germany and Belgium, Canada makes a preferential tariff of 25 per cent. for British and Colonial goods.

DEPARTURE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Russian cruiser Tamboff has left Odessa for Vladivostock with one thousand troops on board.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The death is announced of Count Kalnoky.

[Count Gustav Siegmund Kalnoky was descended from the Moravian branch of an old Bohemian family, and was born at Lettsowitz, in Moravia, in 1832. He entered the diplomatic service in 1850; and, from 1860 to 1870, he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg; and, in 1881, he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a strong supporter of the Triple Alliance, and of Austrian influence in Bulgaria. He yearly explained the Austrian anti-Russian policy to the Delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, and his action was yearly approved by them. At the close of 1891 Count Kalnoky, who was a devout Roman Catholic, declared that the "Roman question" of the Papacy was still open, and lacked solution. This statement caused some excitement in Italy. He also declared against the policy of the Vatican when of late years the Pope seemed to be too friendly to Russia, and therefore unfriendly to Austria. The Star of the Black Eagle in brilliants was conferred on Count Kalnoky by the late Emperor William in 1886; and, in the same year, the Order of the Annunciade was bestowed upon him by the King of Italy.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight. last night, and the s. s. India for Colombo and Australia, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

PLAGUE AT POONA.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH NURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 14.

Miss Florence Eva Morgan, one of the plague nurses in the General Plague Hospital, Sangam, died of that disease this morning. Deceased, who was acting Lady Superintendent at the nursing establishment, caught a chill on returning from a bicycle ride on Thursday last. On Friday evening strong fever came on and grave suspicions were aroused on Sunday. The doctors discovered plague symptoms, signs of plague showing on Sunday night.

The deceased succumbed at 4-30 this morning. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, London, and passed as a candidate for the Indian Nursing-Establishment. Drs. Lloyd Jones, Miss Hunter, and Dr. Marsh were in constant attendance on Miss Morgan, who was conscious to the last. Great regret is expressed by the large staff of plague workers at Poona at her untimely death.

THE FUNERAL.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

The funeral of Miss Morgan took place, this evening, at St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, and was attended by Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, Dr. Marion Hunter, Nursing Sisters, Dr. Marsh, and the native staff of the General Plague Hospital: the plague nurses from the Sassoon Hospital, including Nurses Davidson, Robinson, Medley, etc., also Surgeon-Major Reade, Surgeon-Captain Morgan, Drs. Lewis, Stevens, Hosack, Sister Jones, Dias, Cayley, Captain Harvey, Lieutenant Lewis, also several friends, including Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Plunkett, etc. There was a carrying party of the Durham Light Infantry, under Colour-Sergeant Harper. The service was conducted by the Rev. Bruce Horne at the grave side. The wreaths were many and beautiful, especially a large red cross placed on the white coffin.

At the conclusion of the service, the natives gathered round the grave, making the scene a most impressive one.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Secretary of State's despatch about the Frontier reached the Government of India to-day, and will probably be published in the next few days.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN THE POSITION.

ALL VESSELS TO BE MANNED WITH NATIVE OFFICERS.

There is no change to-day in the position regarding the British India strike.

In an interview, to-day, Sir James Mackay complained bitterly of the spirit of defiance shown by the officers. He said no application to receive a deputation had reached him, and added that in another week or ten days the company would have to man all their vessels with native officers.

Inquiry at the Port Office, to-day, shows that no dislocation of the mail service has yet occurred anywhere, except in the case of the Gulf mails, which have been unable to leave Karachi; but as each British India boat comes into Calcutta, the officers leave it, and join the strikers.

Many of the strikers have been taken into private houses in Calcutta, money is being freely subscribed towards the strike, and the greatest sympathy is expressed on all sides with the officers.

The engineers and captains, however, in Calcutta continue loyal to the Company, and express willingness to work with Native officers.

MR. WINCHESTER AT WAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WAI, FEB. 13.

Winchester, Collector of Satara, passed through last evening on his way to take over the Commissionership of Belgaum. Rao Saheb Kothavale entertained to pan-sopari all the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and Municipal Commissioners present. Speeches were made thanking the Collector for his good offices in smoothing down the differences between the two communities. Mr. Winchester was much moved, and made a suitable reply wishing the differences would totally disappear by mutual sympathy and effort. He further expressed his opinion that music rules which were regarded as hard for Wai might be modified as they undoubtedly would in case of a joint petition. He regretted being unable to hand over personally the sanad conferring the title of Rao Saheb to Mr. K. K. Kothavale. Mr. Winchester was garlanded, attar and gulab were distributed, and when he left he was heartily cheered.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

AFRIDI GREED FOR RIFLES.

THE STORY OF THE MISSING SEPOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The sepoy of the 4th Gurkhas, who had been missing from Lundi Kotal, got back on Saturday, after experiences worthy of Ali Baba.

It seems he was seized outside the lines by four men who threatened to kill him if he raised an alarm, and carried him over the Bori Pass to a place, probably the Karanna. He was there coerced into saying he would steal rifles for Afridis, and was then sent towards India under an escort of three men, from whom he managed to break away, being fired upon as he went.

GENERAL SYMONS AT ALI MUSJID.

Ali Musjid, 13th.—The 1st Bengal Sappers marched from Jamrud to Bara. General Symons inspected the piquets round Ali Masjid to-day.

The loss of rifles at the Shin Kamar defile, we are glad to be able to state, was not so serious as the first reports represented. As stated at the time, it was supposed at first that some 30 rifles had been lost; but it appears that the actual loss was 16 Lee-Metford's and one Henry-Martini, and from four of these the bolts had been removed, rendering them useless.—*Pioneer.*

RAJKOTE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

RAJKOTE, FEB. 14.

THE PONY CHALLENGE CUP.

Thakor Saheb of Kotda Sangani's Moonlight, Meru 1
Mr. Willongby's Sanam, owner 2
Madarsinghji of Saela's Starlight 3

Won by two lengths; a length dividing the second and third.

THE KUTCH CUP.

Thakhor Sahib of Bravnagar's Periwinkles, Mr. Waddington 1
Madarsinghji of Saela's Duchess 2

Also ran: Windon, Wayward, Sundasi, and Hampton.

Won by a length.

THE DIWAN'S PURSE.

Captain Peyton's Topthorne, owner 1
Captain Edwards' Musme, Captain Browne 2

Five starters. Won in a walk.

THE KOTDA CUP.

Mr. Winter's Sackcloth, Captain Browne ... 1
Mr. McCausland's Captain Cuttle, owner ... 2

Six starters. Won by a length.

THE NEW RACE.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Starlight, Nagar ..... } Dead heat
Mr. Willoughby's Sanam, owner ..... }
Thakor Sahib of Kotda Sangani's Moonlight 2

Ten started.

THE CONSOLATION RACE.

Captain Peyton's Athene, owner 1
Mr. Willoughby's Carhusian, owner 2

Four started. Won easily.

There is an extra day's racing on Monday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

1. 30 Footer Class Race.—Start at 2-30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Rating.	Entered by
Nanda	30·48	Mr C H R Scovell
Turquoise	29·93	Mr E S Luard
Kismet	30·56	Mr W P Symonds
Melody	29·38	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 1.—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14·82 miles.

2. Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 2-45 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Tesl	Mr W Murray
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne
Midget	Officers, R A
May	Comdr W Chandler
Lorna	Mr M P Baird

Course No. 5.—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8·78 miles.

3. Ship's Boats Handicap Race.—Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Plassy's Cutter	Lieut and Comdr A B Prance
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo W Silvestor
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Mr W J Harris
R I M Dockyard's Cutter	Mr A Monk

Course No. 3.—As above.

4. Cruisers' Handicap Race.—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Chita	Mr E Comber
Violet	Comdr T G R Finny, R I M
Red Rose	Mr G E Palmer
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Stella	Sergeant-Col H W Boyd
Eileen	Mr C A R Crommelin

Course No. 5.—As above.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a paragraph in to-day's issue of your paper concerning the 3rd race (for men-of-war and bona-fide ships, open boats of any rig and size) of Saturday's regatta.

You say—"only one finished—the Dockyard Cutter—and up to the time darkness was descending nothing had been seen of the other three. Presumably they could not beat up to wind."

The facts of the case are as follows. On rounding South Karanja Buoy, the Abyssinia's Cutter, which was leading, capsized; the second boat, which was the Dockyard Cutter, passed by (like the levite!), but the third boat, Plassy's Cutter, and fourth, Magdala's, immediately shortened sail and rescued the crew of the first boat who were in some danger. There they remained until after dark, when a steam-boat, which had been promptly despatched by the dockyard authorities (on becoming aware of the catastrophe) arrived, and succeeded in salving the boat.

Comment on the conduct of the "only boat that finished" is needless.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY W. FLEET,
Captain, R. N.

H. M. S. Magdala, Feb. 14.

PARSEE WEDDING.

ESPLANADE House—or as it is more familiarly known, Tata's Mansion—was the scene of a brilliant function yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Dorab J. Tata, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata, was united in wedlock to Mehri, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bhabha. The bridegroom is the son of one of our wealthiest and most philanthropic merchant princes, while the father of the bride is well known as Director of Public Instruction in the State of Mysore. The respect and esteem in which both families are held was shown by the very large number of friends, belonging to both European and Native society, who accepted invitations to be present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst were amongst the guests, and were garlanded before leaving. Esplanade House had been well prepared for the auspicious occasion both inside and out. The building was picked out on all sides with rows of coloured lamps, which were lit after sunset, and the entrance and front of the exterior as well as the gateways were illuminated with electric light, the public approaches to the house being lit with tumbler butties for some distance. The ceremony took place in the large quadrangle in the centre of the house, which was most artistically lighted, the blending of colours in the illuminations being most effective. The ceremony was conducted by the Parsee high priest. The bride was gracefully attired in white silk and lace embroidered in gold and silver. The Band of the Middlesex Regiment rendered the music, which was played at intervals. The presents were exhibited in one of the large rooms, and were numerous and valuable, one small table being entirely devoted to the jewellery given to the bride and the bridegroom. Small bouquets were given to each of the guests. At the conclusion of the ceremony refreshments were served with hospitable hand, and the newly-married pair received the congratulations of their many friends. They left last night by the mail train for Mussoorie, where the honeymoon will be spent, and next month they will leave Bombay for a holiday trip to Europe. A dinner in connection with the marriage was provided for Parsees on Saturday evening at Allbless Baug, and another dinner was given last evening in a mandap in the open space behind Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's building.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

THERE has been nothing of striking importance during the week in connection with football, but this by no means implies that there has been nothing of interest. Issues of no slight consequence have been at stake under each code. Fortunately for themselves, Sheffield United, after a severe contest, got the better of Wolverhampton Wanderers, and considerably improved their chances of carrying off the League championship—now almost a certainty;—but in the Rugby world things are not so easy of calculation. There is still the amateur and professional question to dispose of, and there are still possibilities in connection with the championship of the Northern Union—the championship of the Lancashire section, at least. Of course many issues have already been decided. The follower of the game could probably write down with something like certainty the winners of each of the competitions still in progress; but, fortunately, when matters seem to be drawing to a conclusion, and there seems nothing left but to quietly wade through the remaining fixtures, the English Cup-ties step in, and infuse quite a new life into the game. The English Cup is a convenient vehicle. It can be despised, or it can be regarded as the acme of ambition. More frequently than not it is despised, particularly by League clubs which have no chance of carrying it off. But it appears to retain its fascination, and, if one may judge from the preparations which are being made for the first round, on Saturday next, it is still held in respect by the clubs which have an interest in it. In the Rugby game interest will be divided for some time between the cup-ties of the Northern Union and the championship of the Lancashire section.

Under the auspices of the Rugby Union, a big surprise was furnished by the draw Cheshire succeeded in making with Yorkshire. As far as form could guide one, of course the odds were greatly in favour of Yorkshire, despite the fact that on a previous occasion, when Yorkshire's strength was much more pronounced than it is at present, Cheshire played an exceedingly fine game. Yorkshire were handicapped on Saturday by the absence of three or four prominent players, but Cheshire has had so many struggles during the season to get a representative team together, and has experienced so many rebuffs, that it would be ungenerous not to give the county credit for its really smart performance at Birkenhead Park. To draw with Yorkshire is a compliment in itself.

There is much in the field of Rugby Unionism that is occupying the thoughts of those who are interested in its welfare. The air is charged in fact, with rumour and suspicion, and no one knows what is likely to happen. With the action of the Union of course is largely bound up the action of the Northern Union. There is no communication between the two, but it is obvious that the movements of either body during the next month or two will involve serious consequences. As far as vague intimations can guide one, there is a probability of a complete severance—of a refusal on the part of the Rugby Union even to discuss the question of dealing with professionalism and, on the other hand, there is a division of opinion in the Northern Union as to whether the scheme of unlimited professionalism is really the best thing that could be devised. Yorkshire, as we know, is opposed to it, on the ground that an immense advantage would be given to the wealthier clubs in the League, and the objections of Yorkshire are shared to a large extent by a number of the Lancashire clubs. Unlimited professionalism would doubtless be a fine thing for clubs like Oldham, Swinton, Salford, and Broughton Rangers—clubs run on purely commercial lines, but, though it may amuse these clubs, it would be death to the others.

Fencing has long been an accomplishment in which players have excelled, but for various reasons—amongst which the risk of disfigurement must be considered—skill in boxing has not hitherto been reckoned an essential part of an actor's stock-in-trade. A play, however, of which the principal scene is a glove fight in a London club, naturally demands a hero who can "put up his hands," and "Sporting Life" produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Saturday, is fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Leonard Boyne, an actor who can not only act, but can make a very fair show in the "ring." It is really around the sporting scene that the play is built, and London audiences would probably find the entertainment quite long enough if it ended here.

The Surrey and Berks and Bucks Association match furnished plenty of bright football last Thursday afternoon on the ground of the local club at Weybridge. Surrey won by six goals to three.—Somerset beat Dorset in a good match at Dorchester by three goals to none.—On Saturday, under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Sheffield United against Wolverhampton Wanderers, Derby County against Aston Villa, Sunderland against Liverpool, and Notts Forest against Sheffield Wednesday. Cambridge University beat the United Hospitals.—The Oxford University Eleven won their match with Oxfordshire on Wednesday at Oxford by two goals to none. Hampshire won a match with Dorset at Portsmouth by two goals to none. Below is given the table of positions in the League competition:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	21	12	7	2	43	25	31
Sunderland	21	11	4	6	29	22	26
West Bromwich Albion	20	9	7	4	31	27	25
Everton	20	9	6	5	33	29	24
Aston Villa	22	10	4	8	46	39	24
Sheffield Wednesday	22	10	3	9	39	29	23
Notts Forest	20	8	6	6	33	28	22
Wolverhampton Wanderers	21	8	6	7	36	29	22
Derby County	22	8	6	8	44	41	22
Blackburn Rovers	20	6	7	7	29	33	19
Bolton Wanderers	21	8	3	10	21	28	19
Liverpool	21	7	4	10	30	32	18
Preston North End	22	6	5	11	24	32	17
Stoke	23	6	5	12	26	46	17
Bury	18	4	5	9	22	33	13
Notts County	20	3	6	11	23	35	12

Under Rugby Union Rules, Devon County Fifteen lost to Glamorganshire after a hard match last Thursday at Pontypridd, by one try to nothing. On Saturday a match in the county championship competition between Yorkshire and Cheshire resulted in a draw. Matches were won by Marlborough Nomads against Kensington, the Harlequins against Old Merchant Taylors, Leicester against Coventry, Llanelly against Aberavon, Swansea against Bristol, Newport against Penarth, and Cardiff against Devonport Albion. A match between Richmond and Blackheath was drawn. Yorkshire's failure to do more than draw with Cheshire was not only a surprise, but it has increased the interest in the divisional championship of the North, which right through the season has been very keen. The positions are as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Lancashire	6	4	2	0	8
Yorkshire	5	3	1	1	7
Durham	4	3	1	0	6
Northumberland	3	2	1	0	4
Cumberland	4	2	2	0	4
Cheshire	5	1	3	1	3
Westmorland	5	0	5	0	0

Cambridge University won their match with Kensington on Wednesday at Cambridge by five goals and five tries to nothing.

A little volume on "Golf," by Garden G. Smith, with a contribution by Mrs. Mackern (Lawrence and Bullen), is reprinted, "with slight alterations," from the same firm's "Encyclopædia of Sport." Mr. Smith begins with an attempt at a definition. "The game of golf," he says, "consists in playing a ball, in as few strokes as possible, from certain starting places, called teeing-grounds, with various clubs suited to the nature of the stroke, into a succession of holes cut in the ground at varying distances." This may be an exercise. It is certainly not a game.

Mr. Smith, though occasionally dogmatic, writes with clearness and discretion, and his general attitude is commendable. The little book is very like other little golfing books, and may be accepted without enthusiasm. A good deal might have been omitted, but that then there would have been no book at all. On the subject of three-ball matches Mr. Smith is, I regret to say, hopelessly unsound. He says, "If the play is by holes, the scoring becomes somewhat difficult and complicated, and if the three players are all playing against each, other it makes a better game to count by strokes." I have met some fanatical medal players, but never one who had the hardihood to propose a three-ball match by strokes. As to the four-ball match, Mr. Smith does not even mention it. Probably it is a recent development—I should be interested to hear something about its origin,—but it is an excellent variation on legitimate lines. I am glad to see that Mr. Smith wishes to decide inter-club matches by a majority of the individual matches won in preference to the accumulation of holes, and he very properly lays stress on the duty of a handicap committee to watch, as far as may be possible, the form of players, and to adjust their handicaps irrespective of their winning prizes.

What will our professionals say to this? "A record score for a green should be a score played under medal play, and not, as too often happens, a score compiled by a player playing a hole match." Of course, the point is not a new one, but it is remarkable how lightly a responsible golfer would dispose of perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the accepted records. If Mr. Smith has his way it will mean that a blow will be struck at professional matches. There are some interesting illustrations, particularly one of J. H. Taylor's hands at the top of his swing. Mrs. Mackern's part is limited to a very few pages, and she speaks with natural satisfaction of the recent great advances in the general quality of ladies' golf. Perhaps it is a little fanciful to say that "a woman's natural quickness of perception and rapidity of thought should stand her in good stead at critical moments in a match." Usually at these critical moments there is rather more time for thought than is necessary. The difficulty is that we get all the thinking that we require over so soon that there are dangerous opportunities for irrelevant and distracting thoughts. A good, slow, steady thinker is the person for the job. Finally, it may be said that the "Directory of Leading Golf Clubs" at the end of the book seems rather an arbitrary affair.

The unwonted mildness of the season is not conducive to success in some branches of sport with the gun, neither is it altogether satisfactory as regards future prospects. For the third year in succession there is a marked scarcity of woodcock, and there is some reason to fear that by slow degrees these migratory birds are becoming less numerous. The cause probably may be found in the increase of gunners and the ardour with which they pursue the quarry. When the beaters are in the covert and the cry "Mark 'cock!" is heard, every shooter is on the alert, ready to take chances which he would never attempt with ordinary game birds. For woodcock are rare visitors in many parts of the country, and valued in proportion to their rarity. When the snow lies deep and the land is frost bound for weeks together woodcock lose condition, as the springs were they are accustomed to feed freeze up. True sportsmen will spare them in such circumstances, but the country people, and others who should know better, have less consideration, and the unfortunate birds are killed in hundreds. Norfolk is about the best county in England for these long-bills. They are not numerous elsewhere on the east coast, but excellent woodcock shooting is obtained on the west coast of Ireland and among the islands which lie off the coast of Argyleshire. In the season 1894-5, memorable for the great frost, 838 birds were shot on the Island of Raasay; 178 in one week, and 48, 42, and 40 on three successive days. The party was smaller than usual, and the ground not thoroughly searched, or the record of 915 mentioned in the Badminton volume on shooting might have been exceeded. In the same year the shootings of Calgary, in the Island of Mull, yielded 565 woodcock, the largest number ever obtained, the average being about 200 birds. On the same island, Bunessan, which belongs to the Duke of Argyll, gave a heavy bag of about 800 birds, as against the usual score of four to five hundred. Lord Ardilaun's estates at Ashford, county Galway, are noted for the number of woodcock they harbour. The Badminton Library published in 1886 gives the best bag up to that time as 365 birds in four days. This was exceeded in January, 1895, when Lord Ardilaun and party of eight guns accounted for 508 woodcock, also in four days shooting. These figures suffice to prove that apart from natural causes, severe winters tend to deplete the ranks of the woodcock. In the present season I have not heard of a larger bag than that made by Lord Gough and party at Loughcoutra in Ireland—viz, 100 birds in one day. Snipe and wildfowl, including geese, are fairly numerous on some parts of the coast-line, but exceedingly difficult of approach under existing conditions.

The brief period during which salmon enjoy immunity from hook-concealing insects came to an end on the 10th of this month. The rods are now at work on various rivers north of the Border. The Tweed opens on February 1, and by the 10th of that month the close season will be over on the majority of rivers in Scotland. In Ireland the Shannon comes in season on the same date as the Tweed. The Coquet, Avon, and Stour are the earliest rivers in England, being open to anglers at the end of January. The genial winter and high temperature have favoured the ascent of salmon from the sea, and in general there has been ample water for the purpose. Good sport, therefore, should be enjoyed early in the season, and both on the loch and river Tay the rods already have accounted for a satisfactory number of fine salmon. In the absence of snow on the hills, the Helmsdale continues too low for successful angling; a twenty-pounder was however, included among recent captures.

Mr. W. Dudley Ward presided over a meeting of Cambridge University captains held at the Goldie Boathouse on Saturday, Jan. 22. On the motion of Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, seconded by Mr. B. H. Howell, Mr. Dudley Ward was unanimously re-elected president. Mr. Dudley Ward proposed and Mr. Etherington-Smith seconded the re-appointment of Mr. E. C. Hawkins as honorary secretary, which was agreed to without dissent. The Lent eight-oared bumping races were fixed for Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19, and the clinker fours for March 9, 10, 11, 12. It now seems probable, says the "St. James's Gazette," that the Cambridge crew will be composed entirely of new men. The announcement is made that Mr. Dudley Ward, the president, has been forbidden by his medical adviser to row. This is a serious loss for the Light Blues, who can ill afford to lose his services.

At the January meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association, held at the Langham Hotel, there were present Sir George Leach (in the chair), the Hon. G. C. Colville, Mr. A. Manning, Captain J. Towers Clark, Mr. F. Cox, Mr. G. E. Lake, Mr. R. E. Froude, Mr. C. E. Newton Robinson, Mr. P. Perceival, Major P. Hewett, Mr. P. Donaldson, Mr. G. F. Flemmich, Mr. G. B. Thomson, and Mr. W. M. Dunnage. The business in connection with the election of four members to fill the annual vacancies in the council was first taken, and a letter was read from Mr. S. G. Sinclair resigning his seat on the council. There being only just the required number of candidates nominated to fill the vacancies, it was decided to report to the members of the association that Sir R. U. P. FitzGerald, M.P., Mr. A. Manning, Mr. P. Donaldson, Mr. P. Percival, and Colonel Barrington Baker would be declared at the annual meeting to have been elected members of the council. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president by acclamation, the Earl of Dunraven and Sir George Lampson, vice-presidents; and Mr. G. E. Lake, honorary treasurer of the association. The council proceeded to consider the applications for the post of secretary, and appointed Mr. Brooke Heckstall-Smith, of 2 Haarlem Gardens, West Kensington, London, W., to fill the vacancy. Mr. G. H. Harrison was elected a member of the association.

One of the most important international chess tournaments of modern times is being arranged for in Vienna in celebration of the Emperor's jubilee, and the preliminary programme has been prepared. The ten prizes are fixed in Austrian kronen at 6,000, 4,000, 2,500, 1,500, 1,000, 800, 700, 600, 500, and 400. Baron Albert F. von Rothschild (president) will give three brilliancy prizes of 400, 300, and 200 kronen respectively, and Herrn Leopold Trebitsch (vice-president) will give three prizes of 300, 200, and 100 kronen for best results against the prize winners. The tournament is to be played in two rounds, and will, therefore last during June and July, as play is fixed to begin on June 1.

KOLHAPUR AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your summary of Presidency Plague Mortality given in your issue of 18th ultimo that you credit Kolhapur with 46 plague cases and 31 deaths for the week ending 14th January.

As neither Kolhapur itself nor a single town or village of the Kolhapur State has, I am thankful to say, had a case of plague for nearly a year, I hope you will kindly contradict the above mistake, and for the word "Kolhapur" substitute the words "Southern Mahratta Country."—Yours, &c.,

J. W. WRAY, Lt.-Colonel,
Political Agent,
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Residency, Kolhapur, Feb. 11.

[The figures are given in the official weekly returns supplied by Government over the signature of Mr. Wingate precisely as we stated them. The onus, therefore, lies with Government, not ourselves.—ED., *B.G.*]

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

FIRST READING.

THE Council met at the Secretariat yesterday, at noon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding. The Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E, I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate General; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavadkar, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.; the Hon. Mr. T. R. McLellan; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B.A.; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; the Hon. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, Miss Ollivant and other ladies were present during the earlier part of the proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Goculdas Parekh for Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal asked whether the Municipality of Bombay has power to prohibit people from overcrowding a house or room and if so, what is the least cubical content of space allowed per head? If there is no such limit, is it not desirable that some limit should be legally fixed? A series of seven other questions were asked on the subject of the sanitation of Bombay.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—The whole of these questions have been referred to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay whose reply will be laid on the Table.

THE PROPERTY OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the law or authority under which the moveable property of the Natu brothers was attached? (*b*) Has that property been now released from attachment? (*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state the grounds which led to such release?

His Excellency the President replied:—(*a*) Certain moveable property was inadvertently included in the attachment of immoveable property. (*b*) Orders were given to release it from attachment as soon as the mistake was discovered. (*c*) This is answered by what has been said reply to (*b*).

ASSAULT ON A NATIVE EDITOR.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare:—Is it a fact that the Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar assaulted the editor of the "Sudarshan," a local paper, on the 2nd of November last at the editor's own house because of some comments which appeared in that paper regarding plague operations?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied:—It is a fact that the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedue Code, dismissed a complaint in which one Wasudeo Gangaram Dange, said to be the proprietor and editor of the "Sudarshan" newspaper, alleged that he had been assaulted by an officer who was the then Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar.

As to any other fact which the question imports, Government are not in a position to express an opinion, but they understand that if the complainant was aggrieved by the District Magistrate's order of dismissal he had further legal remedies open to him.

THE LIST OF J. P.'S FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the grounds which led to the omission of the names of Haji Ahmed Haji Usman, Abdulla Mia Ahmed Khandwani and Haji Hashan Haji Abdulla Nurani (whose names appeared in previous list) from the list of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay for 1897, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*?

His Excellency the President replied:—Government are not prepared to enter into the reasons which govern the selection of names for entry in, or omission from the periodical lists of Justices.

THE INFANTICIDE AMENDMENT ACT.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased, before issuing a notification under section 1 of Bombay Act III of 1897, to consult, through the Collectors of Kaira and Ahmedabad, the leaders of the Leva and Kadva Kunbi castes of these districts as to the manner in which the moneys levied, or paid under or for the purposes of Act VIII of 1870, and the income and the accumulated interest thereof, are to be applied for the educational benefit of these castes?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied:—The several Collectors have been instructed to consult the leaders of the Leva and Kadva Kunbi castes.

IRREGATION BY TANKS AND WELLS.

Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to supply information as to—(1) whether Appendix III G (2) to the Administration Report of 1896-97 represents all the expenditure from the Local Funds of the Presidency incurred on new tanks and wells and the repairs of tanks and wells already in existence? (2) whether any portion of this expenditure relates to tanks and wells used or intended to be used for irrigational purposes, and if any, what, and (3) how much of the amounts expended has been received as contribution from the people?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied:—(1) The answer is in the affirmative. (2) and (3) Government have no information regarding the matters referred to but reports have been called for.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to supply information as to—(1) whether the Local Funds are required to pay contributions towards the expenditure incurred on wells and tanks constructed and maintained for irrigational purposes? (2) If so, whether they are demanded on the ground that the people use the water for their domestic purposes? (3) On what principle are the amounts of such contributions determined?

His Excellency the President replied:—(1) There are no wells constructed and repaired by Government for irrigational purposes. When repairs to tanks are funds are only required to contribute if there are any special circumstances such as a road in which they are interested passing over the dam of a tank. (2) No. (3) Each case is considered on its merits.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, asked:—(1) Do Government believe that inoculation with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum gives immunity to some extent against the attack of plague? (2) If so, will Government be pleased to take measures to make the means of inoculation available to the inhabitants of places where plague may be prevailing?

His Excellency the President replied:—Government are at present advised that inoculation is still in its experimental stage, but that the results of the experiments are so far encouraging. While Government are anxious to afford facilities in their power to persons who desire to have recourse to inoculation as a measure of protection, it must be clearly understood that such action is to be absolutely voluntary.

FISH-CURING YARDS.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say—(1), Whether or no fish-curing yards have been established and maintained by Government for the purpose of revenue? (2) whether any revenue in excess of expenditure has been derived from such yards, or whether these yards are working at a loss? (3) whether in some places people living at distances from 5 to 10 miles from the nearest curing yard are prohibited from using salt-earth for the purposes of curing fish?

Mr. Nugent replied. (1) The object of establishing and maintaining fish-curing yards is not revenue, but the encouragement of an important industry, which increases the food supply available for the people. (2) In the last year for which a report has been received (1893-97) seven yards in the Presidency proper were worked at a loss and eight at a profit. On the whole there was a net profit of Rs. 2,514. A fish-curing yard in Sind has hitherto been generally worked at a loss. (3) The Collector of Salt Revenue is allowed discretion to refuse licenses for the use of salt-earth for curing fish to persons living within ten miles of a fish-curing yards.

RACE DISTINCTIONS IN PLAGUE RULES.

Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud asked:—1. Whether the modification in the plague rules, to show clearly the intention of Government that no race distinctions should be observed in their application, has been made as promised in the reply to question No. 7, put by the Honourable Mr. Chandavarkar at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th December 1897, and if so, will the Government be pleased to place the modified rules on the Council Table?

His Excellency the President replied:—The rules have been modified by Government Resolution No. 154—171-P., dated 10th January 1898, a copy of which has been placed on the Table. Paragraphs 48, 49, 50 and 51 indicate the policy of Government and endeavour is being made to minimise detention under observation to the narrowest limits compatible with safety. Government avoid as far as possible interfering with rules made by any particular town for its own protection. So far as travelling is concerned Government intend that only those persons from the infected area should be detained under observation who appear to

are deeply concerned in the welfare of the City are widespread embracing not only the whole Presidency but other parts of India, of which it is the trading centre, and we have, with the sanction of the Government of India and Secretary of State, recognised this in undertaking to hand over to the Trust on very favourable terms Government land valued at nearly Rs. 57 lakhs, and reclamation rights valued at Rs. 29 lakhs, the usufruct of which represents the contribution made by the general tax-payer to the cost of this great enterprise.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

It is obvious that in consideration of his large stake in this venture the general tax-payer is entitled to substantial representation on the Board. Bearing all these considerations in mind, we propose that the Board should consist of thirteen Trustees including the Chairman. Six elective Trustees (four to be appointed by the Corporation) and the Municipal Commissioner will represent the rate-payers and Commercial interests, while Military interests will be secured by the appointment of the General Commanding Bombay District as an ex-officio Trustee. Of the remaining Trustees, one, the Collector of Bombay, will be a member ex-officio, while three more and the Chairman will be appointed by Government. I may remind the Council that in the case of the Port Trust which exercises such large powers of taxing trade only five are elective Trustees. The remaining provisions of the Bill regarding the appointment and disqualifications of Trustees follow generally the lines of the Bombay Port Trust Act and do not require special notice. I now come to the second part of this portion of the subject, viz., the powers and duties of the Board,

THE POWERS OF THE TRUST.

The power which the Board will exercise are determined by the nature of its work. It will keep before it two main objects, the improvement of the existing City and its expansion in the future. We propose to empower the Board in the case of specially unhealthy areas to prepare comprehensive schemes of sanitary improvement, including the making of new and the alteration of old streets, the acquisition of frontages, the filling in of lowlying lands, the acquisition of houses condemned under Section 173 of the Municipal Act as unfit for human habitation, the construction of dwellings for the poorer classes, and the formation of open spaces. In other cases when all that is required is better ventilation or better communications, the Board will have power to make new streets. In all cases where the operations of the Board displace any considerable part of the population it will have power to provide elsewhere for the housing of the people so displaced. To provide for the future expansion of the City, the Board will have power to open up building lands by laying out new roads. It will also have power to reclaim any part of the foreshore vested in it. We also propose to empower the Board to provide for the housing of the Presidency Police, as regards which I shall have some remarks to make later on.

THE MOVING MACHINERY.

In making our proposals we have borne in mind the fact that the operations of the Board will be on a very large scale and will involve very considerable financial liabilities. We have, therefore, provided that while the Board will be free to prepare improvement and reclamation schemes withoutexternal suggestion, the more important and costly schemes for the improvement of unhealthy areas shall only be undertaken at the request of the Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioner will be free to apply to the Board on his own motion, and will be bound to put forward to them any representation made either by the Municipal Health Officer, or by three Justices of the unhealthy area, or by 12 rate-payers of the ward which includes the unhealthy area. The Board, however, will not be bound to act upon the Commissioner's suggestion unless it is satisfied that the improvement scheme is required, and is financially possible. We have provided that every scheme prepared by the Board, for any of the purposes for which it is established, shall be open to public criticism for at least three weeks. It is then to be revised and submitted for sanction together with any dissent on the part of owners interested. The sanctioning authority will be the Government of Bombay, not only because it is the largest contributor to the capital of the Trust, but also because it is the only possible umpire in the case of a difference of opinion between the Board and the Corporation.

HOUSING THE PRESIDENCY POLICE.

I have referred above to the question of housing the Presidency Police. The events of the past year have brought out very clearly the fact that the continued existence of Bombay as a civilised community depends upon the discipline and efficiency of its conservancy staff and of its police. It is not possible to estimate the harm that might be done to the city by the disintegration of either of these two great bodies of public servants. So far as the outbreak of disease may be a cause of disintegration, it can be to a great extent prevented by the provision of healthy dwellings. For this purpose every effort the Municipality have already done much in the way of providing quarters. In the case of the police, however, financial difficulties have hitherto stood in the way of any comprehensive scheme being taken up. What we now propose is that the Board should borrow money for the construction of these quarters, and lease the buildings to Government at a rent sufficient to extinguish the whole debt, principal and interest, within the period of the lease, after which Government will take over the buildings. It will be seen that this is equivalent to Government guaranteeing the interest on the loan and undertaking to by the buildings from the Board at their prime cost on the expiry of the lease. We expressly provide that Government shall bear the cost of repairs and taxes, and that, in cases where the buildings are erected on lands for which the Board is liable to pay interest, this interest also should be paid by Government. It will be understood that no liability whatever accrues to the Trust from this portion of their work.

THE LAND CLAUSES.

When any scheme is sanctioned by Government the next step will as a rule be to acquire the lands needed for the execution of the scheme. For this purpose we propose to modify in certain respects the existing law of land acquisition as contained in Act I of 1894. The Board on drawing up any scheme will issue a notice to all persons who pay Municipal taxes on account of any land that is to be acquired under the scheme. This notice will require such persons to state within thirty days whether they do or do not object to the acquisition of their lands, and if so, for what reasons. When Government gives its final sanction to any scheme the notification of such sanction will be equivalent to a declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act that all lands to be acquired under the scheme are required for a public purpose. The Collector will then proceed to give notice to parties interested under Section 9 and 10 of the Land Acquistion Act. In view of the fact that professional advice is readily obtainable in Bombay, the period allowed for appearance in answer to such notice will be reduced from 15 days to 7. The Collector will proceed to inquire and make his award in the ordinary way; but will be at liberty in assessing compensation to take into account the increase to the remainder of an estate, of which only a part is taken up, may be benefited by the improvement scheme. The 15 per cent. at present allowed for compulsory acquisition under Section 23, Sub-section 2, of the Land acquisition Act, will, however, no longer be granted, because it puts a premium on a refusal to come to terms: and the landowners' return of rent made under Section 155 of the Municipal Act will be binding on him for purposes of assessing compensation. Further, on the principle that the owner of insanitary property shall not be allowed to profit by his own neglect or wrong doing, we provide that in determining the compensation to be paid the rental shall be taken to be no greater than would be obtainable if the property were used for a legal purpose or were occupied by such a number of persons as it was suitable to accommodate; and, lastly, if the building is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation the only compensation payable for the building apart from the land will be the value of the materials less the cost of demolition. These provisions with an exception follow those of the English Act for the Housing Working Classes, 1890.

THE RESOURCES OF THE BOARD.

I come now to the resources of the Board. The operations of the Trust will involve very large expenditure, almost all of which must be met by borrowing either from Government or in the open market. I fear there is no hope of Government being in a position, at present at least, to advance funds, and we must look forward to having to apply periodically to the public for loans to carry out the purposes of the Trust. But the public will require good security for their investment, and the better the security the lower the rate of interest. This, I need hardly say, is a point of very great importance in dealing with financial measures of the magnitude contemplated. The provisions of the Bill in this respect are as follows:—Firstly, there are to be vested in the Board certain immoveable properties of very considerable value for a long term of years. Secondly, the Board is to have power to levy an annual contribution from the Municipal Corporation for the purposes of the Act. Thirdly, the Board is to have special powers to charge the cost of direction and management and, within certain limits, the deficits which accrue pen ding the full development of its resources, to capital. Fourthly, there is to be a formal guarantee for the payment of all liabilities the Board may incur in respect of debentures, loans. As regards the properties to be vested in the Board there are in the first instance certain areas which are to be reserved as open spaces, but inasmuch as they are, to all intents and purposes, not revenue producing it is unnecessary for me to further refer to them. Dealing with those which represent a marketable and, therefore a tangible asset there are, firstly, the Government lands specified in Schedule C, part II, which, excluding the Flats, measure 702,900 square yards and are valued at Rs. 50,83,922, comprising principally valuable building sites in close proximity to business centres. Secondly, the Municipal lands specified in Schedule D, which measure 751,956 square yards, and are valued at Rs. 18,28,277, comprising principally vacant areas, partially laid out, on the north of the city; and, thirdly, the reclamation rights on the foreshore, west of Colaba, and on the west side of the Island between Malabar Point and Worli Fort. The Board will ordinarily hold the lands referred to in Schedules C (Part II) and D as well as any areas they may reclaim on the foreshore until the expiry of the terms, for which it may grant leases or renewed leases of them subject in each to a maximum term of 99 years from the date of lease, after which the lands revert to Government or the Corporation, as the case may be. The Board will have the free enjoyment of all rents and profits from the lands, and will pay nothing to Government or the Municipality on account of the lands for ten years, and in the case of reclaimed areas for thirty years, after the constitution of the Trust. Thereafter, or, in the case of the lands mentioned in Schedules C (PartII) and D, from such later date as the Government of India may determine in respect of any areas then unleased, the Board will pay 3 per cent. on the value of the lands shown in the two Schedules and on the then value of any reclaimed areas minus the cost incurred in effecting their reclamation.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

I would here digress for a moment to correct a misapprehension that appears to exist as to this portion of the proposals. The mere mention of reclamations in Back Bay has conjured up the Bogie of the Old Back Bay scheme, and alarmed some of our friends. But what is,now proposed has no relation whatever to that enterprise which ended, I am told, so disastrously. It is merely contemplated as stated in the objects and reasons to reclaim and lay out such portions of the foreshore as owing to the natural level being considerably above low water mark can be reclaimed at no great expenditure. This is at once the scope and limit of the proposals. There is nothing ambitious about them. They merely contemplate carrying out the reclamation of an area so favourably circumstanced for the purpose as to attract the attention of any one who has seen the foreshore at low water. The mere passerby can hardly fail to be struck with how apparently favourable the conditions are. But though the scheme provides for extensive reclamation, there is as elsewhere explained no intention of their being carried out otherwise than tentatively after mature deliberation and experiment if the result of detailed surveys warrants such. The Board will have to be thoroughly satisfied as to the remunerative prospects of any such proposal, and will moreover have to satisfy Government on the point before they can incur expenditure. Part of the Walkeshwar foreshore has already been surveyed, and as the Council are possibly aware a preliminary survey of the foreshore, west of Colaba, was recently begun. The results will be at the disposal of the Board as soon as it is constituted. The values shown in the schedules have been fixed at what are certainly very moderate rates, and I think it will be admitted that the spirit in which the projeet has been conceived in this as in all other respects is one of extreme liberality. I can, indeed, assure the Council that, feeling the greatest sympathy for the citizens in the difficult task before them, it has been the earnest desire to afford them the largest possible measure of assistance: that in this I have been heartily supported by my Honourable Colleagues on the Executive Council, and that the same spirit has been evinced by the Viceroy and Council and the Secretary of State in dealing with our propositions. Without such support it would have been impossible for me to-day to offer the City the assistance which it so greatly needs, and which will, I trust, constitute no small part of the means of fully accomplishing the purposes intended.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION.

Next as regards the assistance which the Board is to receive in the shape of a contribution from Municipal Funds. Here my cordial acknowledgments are due to the Municipal Corporation for their ready acceptance of the scheme as placed before them in September last. I find in that acceptance an acknowledgment of the urgency of the need and an enlightened recognition of the necessity for exceptional treatment of this great problem which had from the first impressed me most strongly. It is further a great satisfaction to me that the proposals as a whole, including the proposed increased taxation, met with the cordial approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust. The Municipal contribution is to comprise the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties less the cost of collection, maintenance and lighting of the new streets and certain other charges together with a lump sum annual contribution. Under new properties are included the properties vested in the Board or which they may acquire and the properties situated within a distance of 83 feet from either side of the line of any new street formed by the Board. The theory of this arrangement is that the Board are in any case to this extent entitled to any enhanced receipts due to their operations within such area. This will afford them means to similarly deal with other areas. The annual lump sum contribution has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Corporation, at 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of lands and buildings in the President's letter of 29th November. The provisions for charging the cost of management and the deficits which may accrue in the earlier years of the operations will enable the Board to recover over the time which must necessarily elapse before the receipts due to its several undertakings are realisable in full. These provisions are usual, but in this instance from the nature of the case are given in a rather wide application.

THE GUARANTEE CLAUSES.

We now come to that part of the Bill which provides for a guarantee for the fulfilment of the liabilities of the Board. There has, in some quarters, been a great deal of misapprehension as to the provisions contained in this respect, and the preference to it as a "bludgeon clause" I cannot consider appropriate. It may be asked why provide a guarantee at all? Why not let the Trust stand on its own foundation without such additional support? This point has received our most anxious and protracted consideration. It is of course true that the Board will be established, and endowed with property and with revenues as proposed, the Board would have a certain amount of credit. But such amount would be limited by, so to speak, the actual resources in hand at the time, discounted by the power of the Board to thereafter further pledge those resources. Moreover the liabilities are to extend over a long period of time and the power to debit deficits to capital is likewise restricted. In these circumstances it seemed clear that without a guarantee it might be difficult, if not impossible, to borrow at reasonable rates of interest.

A guarantee secures two most desirable ends (1) a minimum rate of interest, and (2) ready cash funds in anticipation of results. As regards the first, we are advised that we may safely count on a saving of from ¼ to ½ per cent. in the rate of interest, and as regards the second, it is not difficult to perceive for instance, that it would be lamentable that after having made one of the much-needed through roads, or dealt with one of the unhealthy areas, the Board had to defer commencing another such road or another improvement scheme, until the enhanced receipts due to the first had been fully realised—a result which must of necessity take some considerable time in accomplishment. Then as to

THE FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The Government of India would not feel justified in making it either Imperial, or, what is the same thing in the end, Provincial, for it is obvious that although the interests are very wide-spread the direct benefits are in a great measure purely local. The Government of India could not grant such a concession to Bombay without being prepared to extend it to Calcutta and Madras and other large towns, so that, in the aggregate, the liability though it might be only formal, would tend to impair their general credit. It would mean that in certain possible events the burden would have to be borne by the general tax-payer all over India which was considered manifestly unfair, as, for example, Calcutta and Madras could not reasonably be assessed for the improvement of Bombay. Another proposition which received consideration was to provide a guarantee by taking power to levy a special cess or tax throughout the Bombay Presidency. To this course there also appeared to be objections similar in character to those referred to as applying to a liability in which other provinces would share, and it was necessary to fall back upon some other method.

RESTRICTED LIABILITY.

There thus appeared to be many arguments in favour of restricting the liability to the area and interests and most directly and immediately concerned. With reference to this aspect of the question Government had to consider the powers of taxation which the Municipal Corporation already exercise within that area. It had already been decided that the funds at the disposal of the Corporation, or which it is within their power to raise by taxation, should not be indented upon beyond the limits now specified in section 63 of the Bill, to which the Corporation had agreed. The powers of the Corporation are, however, restricted within very moderate limits by the Municipal Act and are less than those exercised in Calcutta for instance. The general, sewage and lighting tax there extends to 17 as against 15¼ per cent. in Bombay. As compared with European cities the taxation is moreover light, and it appeared to Government that in the circumstances taken as a whole, the rate-payers of Bombay being the principal beneficiaries could afford and could very reasonably be required to undertake the liability of guaranteeing the finances of the proposed Improvement Trust. The section has, however, been so worded that the special tax, should any such liability ever accrue, need not necessarily fall wholly on the rate-payers. It is to be such as may be approved by Government and its character and extent would obviously depend upon the amount to be realised. It would serve no useful purpose to now discuss the alternative taxes which would be possible to levy in the remote event of any liability accruing. The conclusion we have arrived at after looking at the question all round, is that a guarantee is essential and that in its present form it is wholly unobjectionable.

THE CASE OF THE PORT TRUST.

We shall very probably be told that under somewhat similar conditions Government guaranteed the finances of the Port Trust. But this is not true of loans raised by that body by borrowing in the open market. The Port Trust debenture holder is secured in two ways, 1st by the provision that the interest on debenture loans is a first charge on the revenue of the Board; 2nd by the provision that if the Board fail to make sufficient provision to meet their liabilities Government have power to increase or force them to increase their charges to such extent as may be necessary. The Board are able to borrow, with these provisions, at rates closely approaching those at which the Government of India can borrow and although, as I am informed, many persons at the time took a most despondent view of the prospects of the Port Trust finances, there never has been any approach to a condition of things which made these provisions anything more than a mere formality. The debenture holder who lends money to the new Trust will be secured in precisely the same way, that is 1st under Section 47 the interest on debenture loans is, a first charge on the revenues of the Board; 2nd, if the board make default their liabilities are to be made good by special taxation under the orders of Government. But the debenture holder under the new Trust is in a much better position in this respect that his claim is to be immediately met by the Accountant-General and his security for the payment of interest and for the re-payment of his bond is thus nearly perfect.

SIMILAR GUARANTEE IN ENGLAND.

I would lastly, as affects this branch of the subject, add that a Municipal guarantee in respect of liabilities to be incurred in which the rate-payers are far less directly concerned, is no novelty in the experience of those of us who have knowledge of affairs in Europe. To mention a recent instance, it is reported in the papers received within the last fortnight that at the present time the Corporation of one of our towns on the South Coast of England is considering an application from the Harbour commissioners to guarantee interest at 3 per cent. on a large loan required for Harbour improvements, the loan being between 1-3 and ½ of the rateable value of the town. There is a perhaps more striking example of the enterprise of Municipal bodies in England in undertaking financial burdens for projects of importance to the general interests of the rate-payers. It is that of Manchster, the Corporation of which city advanced £5,000,000 to the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The population in March 1896 was 534,299 and rateable value £2,944,000—the average Municipal rate for the year ending 31st March, 1896, was a little under 6 shillings in the pound or about 30 per cent., and it is evident that the rate-payers pay ungrudgingly a rate of 1s 1d. in the pound equivalent to a rate of a little less than 5½ per cent, to develop the canal enterprise and promote the commercial interests and welfare of the whole community. Viewed in the light of such examples and making every allowance for differences which affect the case, it appears to me hardly too much to say that the power of the rate-payers of this great city to, on their credit, develop and promote improvements in the shape of productive works in which the inhabitants are vitally interested is as yet almost wholly undeveloped and that much ought to be done here.

THE RESOURCES OF THE BOARD.

I think I have thus placed before you an account of the resources of the Board. They will unquestionably need careful husbanding to secure the maximum result. The Board will in fact have to study economy in every practicable shape, and I would carefully guard against this impression that its organisation means the employment of large establishment on high salaries. It is to be a working body whose greatest aim will be a maximum result at a minimum expenditure. It will necessarily need a strong executive on whom most of the work will fall, but we think the control to be exercised by the Board will not require that that body should meet very frequently. This will of course depend on developments which it is difficult to precisely foretell, but we have provided in the Bill that the Board shall not be required to meet more often than once a month. We propose to endow the Trust with large powers and to dispel any disguise from myself that here in Bombay the field is very wide and the task a very great one. The whole duty of the Board is the improvement of the city. Nothing less—and it will not have done its task until every unhealthy area has been thoroughly dealt with and its defects remedied until the city is traversed from end to end by wide roads in the direction of the sea breeze to secure perfect ventilation; until chawls for the poor have been provided on a scale and under regulations which will prevent overcrowding, and until ample provision has been made to meet requirements for the expansion of the city.

NO SLUR ON THE MUNICIPALITY INTENDED,

My honourable colleagues, I have but one more word to say. I am glad to know that there are three members of this honourable Council who dwell amongst us, and who are members of the Municipal Corporation. Among the criticisms that I have studied I have seen the idea put forward that the aim and the intention of the Government of Bombay was to belittle the Corporation, to cripple its powers, and to reduce it in the estimation of the public. Well now, can assure those honorable members who occupies membership of the Municipality and member-ship of this Council that nothing is further from the mind of Government than this idea which has been put forward as representing their views. I can also say that on the Executive Council the Corporation have a jealous and zealous protestor in my honourable colleague who had so much to do with framing the Municipal Act. Not only do I go so far as to assure you that there is nothing in our plan of which the intention is to belittle your Municipal Corporation, but I look forward with a sanguine hope for the co-operation of the Municipal Corporation with the new Trust, particularly in the direction of preventing overcrowding in the chawls which are under their Health Department in the same way as the Trust will look after overcrowding in the chawls for which they will frame regulations. Then I would also point out this. It is not to be imagined that large sums of money are to be immediately sunk in palatial buildings. The main object of the Bill is not, to beautify your city, but to do away with the insanitary areas and the unhealthy localities, and also to see that the areas over which the Trust hold their sway do not become the prey of the jerry builder. Hand-in-hand with the removal of these noisome quarters in which so much sickness must prevail will be the housing of your poor. I point out in our Bill that it is a good accident to deal with a very great and overwhelming calamity, and also to point out that when the calamity shall have passed away the expedient will continue on its beneficent course. The Bill will be entrusted to Sir Charles Ollivant to conduct it over its succeeding stages. We trust that the honorable members will go to push the Bill through with what has been termed indecent haste. I do think, and I believe the vast majority, if not all, of the honourable members of this Council, will agree with me that it is desirable to get through with the Bill as quickly as we properly can and to set this Trust upon the lines laid down for it to work out the duties to be entrusted to it.

THE RE-HOUSING OF THE POOR.

There is one feature of the Bill on which I have not dwelt so far, and that is in respect to the question which deals with the housing of those who are to be displaced by this scheme. The re-housing of the poorer classes is one of the most important and attractive provisions of the Bill. I do not wish to refer too often to my visit to the slums with two honourable members one of whom is alas no more. But when I visited those slums they reminded me most graphically of the stories that one used to read a few years ago regarding the dens and cellars in London, where the poorer classes of the great metropolis herded together, where those who had to live by the sweat of their brows had to drag out a miserable existence. We do hope that by these particular provisions of the Bill we shall conduce to a higher state of civilization and of greater vigour on the part of these people who contribute so much to the material wealth of this city. These people deserve our sympathy and assistance. We desire to place them in better houses, so that not only will it let the sun into their houses but into their hearts and into their very existence, and thus terminate the sad state of things amongst them which at present cannot but be one of unhappiness, combined with toil. My honourable colleagues, the times are troublous in Bombay, and the cloud hangs yet heavily over the whole of us in whatever position we may find ourselves placed. But I do believe that a brighter future must be at hand, and that the most efficacious way of bringing it about, the most expeditious, safest and surest way of bringing it about, is on the line which I have endeavoured imperfectly to explain. With the confident hope and earnest belief that what I say is true I ask you to give a first reading to the Bill.

A MODERATE CRITICISM.

The Hon. Mr. Khare said: Your Excellency, I do not propose to take up any long time for the Bill that has been just proposed for the first reading. No doubt there can be no difference of opinion that the Bill concerns the great and paramount interests, and the whole city must congratulate your Excellency's Government upon having taken the inscrets of the city at heart and having set in motion the wheel for the improvement of the city. That the city does require such an improvement scheme there is no doubt; and I would certainly vote for the first reading of this Bill, but I would like to say a few words on what I might call the details of the measure. The agency by which this improvement is to be carried out, the function which that agency is to perform, and the funds which this agency is to use, and the accommodation that the agency is to supply, all these are matters of details and, therefore, I do not think it would be right for me to detain the Council at this stage. The proper time to discuss these would be the further stages of the Bill. No doubt some remarks are made as to the Government having taken up the idea of entrusting this proposal to a Board which is quite independent of the Municipality of Bombay. Your Excellency has assured the Council that your Government does not intend to cast any slur upon the Corporation. But that assurrance is not sufficient to my mind to amount for the proposal of creating a separate and independent Board. The statement of objects and reasons give some grounds for this action, but they are not sufficiently convincing. As at present advised I would like to see this work intrusted to the Corporation. It is said that the finance of the Municipality are not adequate, its lawful powers are deficient, and that a special agency and a special staff would be required to carry out the task proposed. All these defects can surely be remedied by this Council. You can give them adequate legislative powers and then the Corporation can obtain the necessary funds and the powers. I quite admit that the Corporation as a whole will not be able to carry on the work. But they can easily appoint a Subordinate Committee and engage a special agency and a special staff for carrying on the work. This and the other matters are as I have said matters of detail and are more fit to be gone into at the Select Committee. I approve of the principle, viz., the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, and I therefore vote for the first reading.

NOT A PAPER SCHEME.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes said: Your Excellency,—The main features of the Bill are, as your Excellency reminded the Council, in practically exact accordance with the terms of the Government letter of 28th September. The scheme as set forth in that letter met with the unanimous approval of the Port Trustees, who regarded it as one of great importance in relation to the Commerce of the port, and fully appreciated the value of the concessions Government propose making to the New Trust. The Trustees have not considered the Bill itself in detail; it is hardly necessary that they should, seeing that four of their number have the honor to fill seats on this Council. I have only to add that I was quite recently asked: I this only a paper scheme or does it really mean business? Being as it is no mere paper scheme, but one of very real intentions, it has been impressed upon me that no time should be lost in making a start with the improvements as I am told such a step would go a long way to increase confidence on the part at least of foreign traders, and I earnestly hope therefore that the Bill will pass the several stages with as little delay as is compatible with its due consideration.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said: Your Excellency,—The Bill before the Council is a measure of lasting importance. It is intended primarily to benefit Bombay City. If it succeeds in its object its benefits will be derived not only by the city, but by the Presidency, and even the country at large. In fact, if the ideal is fully realized its good effects will reach in a manner the whole civilized world, for a great trade centre, Bombay can claim kinship with the whole world, and recent events have shown how in the well-being of Bombay are bound up the vital interests of a great many other people besides ourselves. The present Bill aims at renovating Bombay, improving its sanitation, and so ordering it generally as to make impossible such visitations in the future as have been afflicting us these two years. Thus it I understand the Bill aims at a high, its noble and far-reaching. But beneficent as the Bill is calculated to be in its results, in its practical working it threatens seriously to intertere with the established self-government in Bombay. In that aspect of it we are, if I may venture to say so, on the eve of a change of policy in Municipal Government in this city. I know there are some quarters who would like to see short work with the Bombay Municipality, who see no good in it, and who would prefer it to be replaced by an executive department of the State. I am glad to note that such Councils do not find favour with your Excellency. I am one of those who earnestly think that the Municipality is doing, within the limits of its constitution, valuable service and that it is an institution which deserves every sympathy and encouragement. I should, therefore, be keenly watchful to maintain inviolate its constitution, and to resist, if possible, any attempt to hamper its working.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

As I conceive the idea of effecting sanitary improvement and making provision for better housing the poor in Bombay originated with that notable series of articles from the pen of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as well as to the slums of the city in March 1896. Those visits were probably undertaken by your Excellency with a view to gain personal acquaintance with such institutions and with the condition and wants of the poor population, and to attend the meetings of the Port Trust and that the Municipal Act does not permit him to take up any other duties without the sanction of the Corporation. I do not consider this to be any serious objection and believe that the advantages to the Corporation that will be gained by his presence on the New Trust will by far counterbalance all the supposed disadvantages. The Bill allots 4 elective seats on the New Trust to the Corporation. The Corporation in their letter requested that the New Board should consist of eleven members half of whom should be elected by the Corporation the chairman being nominated by Government. Between the two I venture to submit, my Lord, that the proposal of the Corporation seems to me preferable. Because the New Board will carry on the work of city improvement from the funds supplied by the two bodies, viz., the Government and the Corporation. The contribution from the Corporation will be while that from the Government must be counted as uncertain

as in the case of Joint Schools Committee, a substantial cost of which was contributed by the Government. His Excellency had pointed out that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay had treated the Board with very great liberality in the matter of properties assigned to the Trust. The main financial responsibility of providing funds lay mainly upon the Corporation; and in view of that fact it might be deemed desirable that Government should give away all those properties under the provisions of the Bill. It was not, however, worthwhile haggling over the exact form. If substantially and practically the same thing was intended to be done under the Bill. No serious objection should be raised as to the constitution of the Board as it was proposed to be carried out. There were, however, some sections in the Bill which, to borrow the expression used by the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, would form the Trust "into a department of Government." He (Mr. Mehta) did not say that it was so, but there appeared to him certain sections in the Bill which left the whole financial part of the Trust in the hands of Government. To take, for instance, the chairman of the Board who would be an officer removable at the pleasure of Government and whose salary was to be fixed at any sum by Government. He was prepared to admit that officer should be a man of very great experience and very great ability and ought to be well paid. The task which would be exceedingly onerous of a responsible character, and the salary of that officer might be in proportion to the responsibility thrown upon him. He should have preferred that some indication was given in the Bill itself as to the exact status of that officer. In the Bill the officer was to be nominated at the pleasure and removed at the pleasure of Government, and his salary might be any amount that might be fixed from time to time by Government. He hoped that the Select Committee would consider the matter very carefully whether the entire power should be left indefinitely in the hands of Government as proposed in the Bill.

NOT TO BE A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

He might raise a little voice of warning so that it might not quite be a department of Government. Whether it was desirable to introduce a military member who was to be an ex-officio member of the Trust. On a Board of that character such an officer might undoubtedly prove useful, but at the same time it might be said on the other side that, as the Government had power to nominate certain members such an officer might be nominated by them. Another point which had struck him so forcibly was that there should be definite line of separation dividing the improvement scheme from the street formation scheme which were likely to run one into the other. There must be something in explanation of the sharp division which had been drawn between the two things. With regard to the improvement scheme he would like the Select Committee to consider whether it would be really wise that in the case of the improvement scheme the Board could only proceed in the manner pointed out in the Bill; that was to say, it should be done on the representation of the Municipal Commissioner and certain other bodies and persons named in the section. It seemed to him that there were no two opinions at the present moment with regard to the fact that there were certain portions of the city which absolutely required improvement. Neither the Municipal Commissioner nor three Justices of the Peace were required to tell them that certain parts of Bombay should be taken in hand at once. With regard to the third object which was proposed in the Bill he was not quite clear as to the necessity for including it in that measure. He had listened with very great attention what had fallen from his Excellency with regard to that part of the scheme relating to the reclamation of certain portions of the foreshore. He quite agreed with his Lordship that they must not draw inferences from the unsuccessful attempts in the direction of reclaiming the Back Bay in 1864. They often knew that reclamation schemes had also proved successful, but the objection which pressed upon his mind was that reclamation was not quite of the same urgency and of the same essential character as it was contemplated in the Bill. He thought that if the reclamation scheme was at all to be undertaken it must be for the purpose of enlarging the city, but the question was if it stood upon the same footing of urgency and necessity, and of casting a heavy financial burden on the ratepayers, who would ultimately have to pay for it? He would lay particular stress in the section of the Bill which required that buildings should revert to Government after a certain period. He failed to understand why those buildings should go back to Government. Of course the Government would have to pay the amount required for the sinking fund and all those things, but they would recover it in the proportion of one to three from the Corporation. If the Corporation had met a greater portion of those charges he failed to see why those buildings should go back entirely to Government. He was not quite clear about that part of the scheme, but he had no doubt when they would go into the question in the Select Committee, the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, who had an unrivalled experience of Municipal affairs and to whom the city of Bombay and the Corporation owed a deep debt of gratitude for the close and unremitting attention paid by him to the drafting of the Municipal Act and whose great abilities and accomplishments were brought out during the time the Bill was drafted. Sir Charles as chairman of the Select Committee would no doubt throw some light on the question and remove any doubt that there might be in the matter. With regard to the properties and liabilities mentioned in the Bill he might confess that he was not clear about that liberality. There were sections in the Bill which he failed to understand, but which, if he understood them rightly, would not place the Government of India in a worse pecuniary position than they occupied at present. These were sections in regard to which he would not undertake to speak with any confidence. He did not wish to say anything in a carping spirit, but he failed to discover any liberality on the part of the Government of India in the matter. It was likely that it was not on the surface but concealed underneath it, and that it might be brought out of the Select Committee.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE FLATS.

He would like to know if the dispute about the Flats between the Government and the Corporation was settled one way or the other during his absence from Bombay. The inclusion of the flats in the list of properties might be supposed to give legislative sanction to the absolute right of Government to that property regardless of the claim or equities of the Corporation. He thought that the Corporation had made out a very strong case in regard to that property. With regard to the values put upon the different properties it might be that they were very moderate, but it might be remarked that when the owner of a property put his own figure as the value of the property, it was not apt to inspire any confidence, though it might really be very moderate. He did not say that the values were in any way exaggerated or were not well within the mark. All he wished to say was that the figures were put by the very authorities whose properties they were. Probably in the Select Committee they would be informed as to the way in which those valuations had been arrived at, and that they must not be taken as having obtained the legislative sanction in passing this Bill into an Act. The most important part of the Bill was that which dealt with the liabilities and the revision of accounts which he was not quite able to comprehend, but which, he hoped, the Chairman of the Select Committee would make clear statements as to how the provisions of the sections would work themselves out. It was just possible that some of those sections might require a little re-drafting. Nothing was more important and more valuable than to place the financial sections of the Bill in as clear a wording as possible. With regard to that portion of the Bill which related to the guarantee for the fulfilment of liabilities he was not convinced from what had fallen from his Lordship with regard to the impossibility of either the Government of Bombay or the Government of India standing guarantee for such liabilities. The Government of Bombay or the Government of India could, if necessary by legislation, raise it from the ratepayers of the city just as well as the Corporation could. At no time the Government of India would stand the risk of losing any part of the money guaranteed by them, because it would be recovered ultimately from the same sources which the Corporation would be compelled to draw. He was aware that it was difficult to move the Government in the direction which he had pointed out. But still it was worth their while to make an effort to see that something might not be done to win over the Government of India through his Lordship's kind offices and of his Lordship's Government, to relax in some measures the stringency of that of the Guarantee Clause. In conclusion, he echoed the sentiments with which his Lordship concluded his speech that the scheme might be the foundation of reconstructing the city in a way for which the future generations would be grateful to the Government who had the boldness and the statesmanship to undertake the work and who combined to co-operate in carrying out the measure of that essential and important character. (Applause.)

Mr. Abercrombie said he should like to express his appreciation of the general principales of the Bill. It seemed to him that if Bombay was to regain its good name and was not to be seriously and permanently injured the work the Bill contemplated must be taken in hand, and the sooner the better. Bombay was not the only city which had had to put its house in order, and it seemed to him that it was their duty to accept the Bill as put before them and to recognise the literality with which the Government had dealt with them. Mr. Mehta seemed anxious that the Government of India should take the place occupied by the Government of Bombay but he could not see that this would be at all desirable. It would entail a great deal of delay, and the caution Mr. Mehta spoke of as being so necessary was not wanted here. What was wanted was the recognition that this scheme was absolutely and entirely necessary, and they wanted to work to put it into operation and put the city in a better and healthier state. Where there was a will there was a way; the Government had shown that there was a will, and it was now their duty to approve of the Bill and put it into working order.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT'S REPLY.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—Good wine needs no bush, and it does not lie in a member of Government to launch into unnecessary laudation of a Government measure, but considering that this Bill deals with subjects kindered to those which enlisted my best energies for nine years, subjects which, so far as public affairs are concerned, enlist my best sympathies, still I did not think that I could give a merely silent vote upon this occasion. I beg you to look upon me, however, rather as a humble individual expressing his own private views than as owing any official responsibility to the Council. When I was in England and I saw the calamity which was overwhelming Bombay my mind went back to former periods, and I began to think what could be done. I came to the conclusion at once that what Bombay wanted was ventilation, broad streets running through it, the removal of rookeries and so on. I at once placed myself into communication with the Chief Engineer of the Local Government Board and asked him to put me in the way of studying any legislation in England which dealt with such subjects. Some years before, when Municipal Commissioner, I had an opportunity of studying the Glasgow Acts as they were then, but the Engineer brought to my notice, and his Excellency has referred to them to-day the Housing of the Working Classes Acts of 1890. Thereupon, on my way out, I began framing the skeleton of a measure which, I thought, might do something to meet the emergency, but I found on arriving at Bombay that his Excellency and his advisers had conceived a much grander scheme, one to which I lay no credit whatever, and as which for the moment I looked askance, and for these reasons.

THE GENEROSITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It never occured to me in my wildest moments that the Government would be prepared to make the liberal endowments that they have made, and, secondly, I was possessed with the old Bombay horror of anything in the way of reclamations. In view of the fact that the Government of India felt called upon to make these concessions there could be no doubt which was the course to pursue—the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to give the Corporation powers similar to those conferrred by the Artizans Dwelling Act at Home, or providing a new machinery of this class. When I was considering the matter in England I found that I was confronted by two great difficulties. One was that I knew the limited capacity of the Municipal finances and the immense operations the Corporation was called upon to discharge and the other was that I wonder how their already over burdened executive, therefore could cope effectively with the discharge of such new duties as would be necessary.

THE RECLAMATION CLAUSES.

Now if the reclamation clauses of this Bill had involved the Trust in a wild scheme of filling up Back Bay under no circumstances could I have been a consenting party to it, not only because we cannot entertain any such speculative undertakings, but because I can imagine nothing more fatal to the health of the city than to close up all those indentations which nature has provided for us. The nearer to the sea is the inhabited part of Bombay, the better for the inhabitants. But by undertaking profitable reclamation experimentally until we find they pay and upon a larger scale afterwards, we can bring grist to the mill and save the taxpayer some of that two per cent., the Bill provides who will say that it is not a good thing to go in for reclamation? You must remember the history of Bombay communications. At first the Englishmen, after wards the Parsees, and then the Hindus followed the practice of going from their places of business to residences in the suburbs. What is the result? All your main arteries go from the Fort to the northern portion of the Island, Parel, Byculla, and Malabar Hill. The consequence has been that there has not been the same motive for having broad throughfares from west to east that there has been to have them from north to south. Now consider whence it is that your inhabited part depends for healthy air. You know very well that when the wind is from the north-west it brings people fever, but in the hot months their salvation depends upon having the wind from that west and it is therefore most desirable that wide roads should be opened up from west to east taking the breeze right through the native towns to the docks where so large amount of a hipping is carried on. I speak thus of ventilation from my past knowledge of Bombay.

VENTILATION AS A PLAGUE SPECIFIC.

And now as to the plague measures. In these measures which have called forth the heroic energy of the workers high and low, and not less the heroic patience and fortitude of the majority of the sufferers I know that his Excellency has been guided by the best expert advice that could be got. Human wisdom is limited, and we cannot say how beneficial each of these measures is going to be, but we think that the plague would have been infinitely worse but for the measures the Government has undertaken. There is one measure, however, about which there is no uncertainty; if there is one foe to plague germs it is ventilation. Native gentlemen, I am glad to see, are impressing upon others of their community the immense necessity of keeping their houses open, even to the extent of taking off the roofs, and we should improve the ventilation of Bombay or try to do so. Indeed if you want a short title for this Bill you may call it a Ventilation Bill.

Mr. Mehta: Not reclamation!

Sir Charles Ollivant: No, not reclamation, and I will tell you why. The thing we are aiming at is to get ventilation. If you cut through crowded localities without providing the people who live there with houses elsewhere—I am speaking now of the poorer classes—you are aggravating the very evil you are seeking to remove, and you are intensifying the overcrowding you wish to cease to exist.

HOW TO GET SANITARY DWELLINGS.

The first question this new Board will have to face is the building of quarters for the artizan classes in the northern portions of the Island. If these buildings are to be erected it must be done in one of three ways, either by the speculator of the investor who wishes to find aprofitable way of laying out his money the philanthropist, or by the representative of the public. When I was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay a member of the Corporation, impressed with the overcrowding which then existed, asked me if I could get out a scheme for housing of some of the working classes by the Municipality. I found that it was absolutely impossible to give the working classes accommodation which could be considered sanitary if it was to return a yield which would justify the Municipality investing their funds in it. The other day I spoke to a gentleman who has had a large share in building quarters for the hands employed at the mills with which he is connected, and I asked him what was the return, assuming the sound sanitary condition of the buildings about which I believe, there was no doubt, and he told me it was 2 1-2to 3 per cent. Which one of the native gentlemen in Bombay is prepared to put his money in a 3 percent investment, or rather I should prefer to say 2 1-2 per cent for that is more accurate figure? That there are philanthropic gentlemen in Bombay I should be the first to admit, but philanthropy will not meet the demand, which must be met by some public scheme such as this. If this is going to be carried out do not think for a moment that this is going to be a lucrative part of the operations of the Trust. It is an antecedent part to that many which they are appointed to discharge, namely, the ventilation of Bombay. Having provided houses for the working classes they are in a position to deal with insanitary quarters without increasing the overcrowding.

WHERE THE RECLAMATION COMES IN.

Mr. Mehta asks where does the reclamation come in? I say that it does not come in at all unless there is something that will pay to assist the Trust in providing those quarters which do not pay for themselves. That alone will justify reclamation under this Act. I wish to say a word about the details of the schemes. Mr. Mehta thought the Government might be in possession of reclamation schemes which had not been laid before the public, and as soon as Government are in possession of details the Select Committee shall have them. But the only schemes on foot are these that Government are so anxious that not a day should be lost that they started surveys, and the result of those surveys justified in a remarkable way the anticipation upon which they based this. In regard to the question of not publishing the details of the measure that was, I regret to say, an impossibility. The great object his Excellency had in mind was to be in a position at the first moment to start the organisation, but it was a question of obtaining the permission of the Government of India to transfer this property and you can quite understand the delicate nature of the negotiations, and that this Government was not in a position to publish anything. The moment the Government of India consented that moment the Bill was published three days elapsed, I believe, between the receipt of the approval of the Government of India and the publication of the scheme. This Government did all they possibly could do—not all that they would have liked to do, but they had to consider how to get the work done at quickly as possible.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I will now allude to a few of the leading remarks which have fallen from the several speakers, but I shall not touch upon those points which can be best considered by the Select Committee. I have already alluded to the fact that I think, from my past knowledge, that this work must have a special agent, and as the Bill is more carefully studied it will be seen that the Government would never have consented to make this valuable transfer of land, but for the fact that a special trust was to be constituted to deal with it. Dr. Bhalchandra asked why a special reservation was made in favour of the Railway Act and not in favour of certain provisions of the Municipal Act. The answer is that so far as I am conscientiously aware there are no provisions of the Municipal Act which are or can be in danger by this Bill, otherwise they would be safe-guarded. With regard to the Railway Act I must remind the Council, to take a simple illustration that nobody is allowed even to go to work within the railway premises themselves. They must get the work done for them through the railway agency. I knew that when it came to a question of laying the water mains under the railway, and it is necessary precaution because the railway company are responsible for the public safety within their limits. In regard to the "set back" provisions to which allusion was made a "set back" means a piece of land the Municipality have acquired for widening the street, and not the edge of the street, and what possible risk does a person run who is going to carry on his operations on a piece of land added to a street. So far as the general public are concerned there is no analogous danger to that which is provided for by the Railway Act. Then Dr. Balchandra alluded to the fact that there is no representative of the Millowners' Association on the Trust. As to that I have an open mind, and I should like the gentlemen who suggest the millowners' Association to consider whether there are not other Association which may claim and which ought to have a representative. Does not this show the wisdom of the Government in leaving three seats unallotted, so that they may be able where need arises to put somebody on to represent a particular interest which has not been specifically alluded to? I take it moreover that the chief representatives of the Millowners' Associations will always find expression through the Chamber of Commerce. I merely throw out this suggestion for those who have taken up the question.

THE POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

I next come to a matter which has, and I do not wonder at it, evoked some inquiry and criticism. That is about police accommodation. I am not going into the thorny question as to the relative obligations of the Government and Municipality that has been settled elsewhere, and I was not a party to the settlement. I think everybody will agree with me that when neither party gets exactly what it wants, it is always better to resort to a compromise, and I cannot imagine a better way of providing police quarters than that they should come out of a common fund, which represents both the interests of the Corporation and the Government. You are aware that the decision in respect to the police charges was in three-fourths of the case should be chargeable to the Corporation and one-fourth to the Government. Therefore, the Corporation have three times the interest that the Government have in seeing that the police are provided with accommodation. Moreover it stands to reason that if you are shifting the city and puting the people there in new areas, the whole distribution of the police force must be altered. For instance, if you lay out a new area to the north of Dadar, it would be absolutely necessary that a part of your police force should be quartered out there also. There is one point I have taken in discussing the Bill privately, and that is in reply to the argument that the joint property in houses for the police reverts to Government and not the Corporation. The answer to that is that if you substitute for the word "Government" the words "police administration" you have got exactly what Government mean by that particular section. The property reverts to those who are responsible for the police administration. When any of the police are accommodated in a Corporation building the rent of the building forms a debit to the police charge and a credit to the Municipality. If they are accommodated in Government property the rent forms a debit to the police and a credit to the Government. When the police occupy property belonging to the new Trust the rent of it will be debited to the police charges and credited to the common fund of the new Board. When the separate board ceases to exist, the trustees of the police buildings will be the persons who will be charged with the maintenance of the police, and will have the custody of the property erected by the Trust.

Mr. Mehta: The section says that it will become the property of Government.

Sir C. Ollivant: Mr. Mehta may take my word for it that that is the intention of Government. The point will be considered in the Select Committee.

LIMIT OF TWO PER CENT.

The next point is in regard to the paragraph in the letter of Government which states that the liability of the Municipality will not exceed two per cent. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that the provisions of the Act were ambiguous. This he might have substituted the word "complicated" for "ambiguous." Indeed the arrangements are so complicated that I despair of finding any expression for them in language that is not complicated. We have gone to the lawyers to assist us, and if other lawyers can suggest any way out of the difficulty, we shall be glad. There can be no doubt whatever that what is intended to be the limit of responsibility is two per cent., and that the only thing which can be said for a moment to conflict with that is the provision for the guarantee. Now, I was very glad to see that Mr. Mehta clearly perceives the distinction between the city in its aggregate aspect and the statutory corporation created by the Municipal Act. So far as the Corporation is concerned that section throws no burden whatever upon its finances. It is perfectly true that the section does speak of the Corporation as the collecting agency, and, I believe, that is on the whole, both for the Corporation and the rate-payers, the most convenient method to adopt. But as to the practical effect of the clause being to increase taxation, I say I do not believe a word of it, and it seems to me out of the bounds of probability that that section can ever be resorted to. If the majority of this Council were perfectly satisfied, and I am sure they will not be, that the Board could raise loans on equally favorable terms, if these guarantee clauses were eliminated, then I would say, strike them out, because they are put there for the benefit of the investors, and are not there as throwing any practical burden on the Corporation or the city. The real guarantee is this, that every scheme is to be published and every scheme is to be approved now of the power before it can be undertaken. I can honestly say that if I was going to lend money to the Board, I would lend it without the existence of the guarantee clauses, but you cannot expect the same belief to exist in all quarters. I asked a gentleman the other day who has a high financial reputation in Bombay, and he told me that these clauses would make no difference of from a half to a quarter per cent., in raising the loan. If that is not to the interest of the ratepayers, then object to it, but if it is to the interest of the rate-payers, then let us leave it as it is.

THE VALUE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was a little bit diffident as to the ability of the Government to value its own property. But I can assure the hon. member that Government have not been the valuers of the property. The figures given are not the valuation of the Government, or of the Government of India. They are not even the valuation of responsible members of the Public Works Department, and I may say that if there is one body jealous of this transfer, it is the Public Works Department, because they think the transfer is such a valuable one and that there is no return for it to Government.

Mr. Mehta: Where does the valuation come from?

Sir Charles Ollivant: From an independent source, as I shall be happy to explain in the Select Committee.

The appointment of the General Officer Commanding the District as an *ex-officio* member is objected to, but it should be remembered that he is the sole representative on the Board of the Government of India's interests as distinct from the interests of the Government of Bombay. I think it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get the Government of India to make over the valuable property they are prepared to make over to the Trust, if their military interests were not represented on the Board. Then it is said, why not, if this is the case, select the General as one of the members to be nominated by Government. But if you do so, where can we find room for the Millowners' representative or a representative of the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Mehta: You are not going to give us that. (A laugh.)

Sir Charles Ollivant: I can assure you that there are important interests, sanitary and other, which we desire to be represented. Other interests will be sure to crop up, and we shall feel that we have no room for them unless we have such reserve as that contemplated by the Bill.

THE INITIATION OF THE SCHEMES.

Then it is asked why the Board should require the intervention of the Municipal Commissioner or any other persons for the initiation of an improvement scheme when it is not required for a street scheme. I may say that one reason is that the Municipal Commissioner has at his elbow the best expert advice obtainable in regard to the improvement of city areas. But it is not as though the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer alone could say whether there was a case for improvement. The wording is not that the "Commissioner may" but that the "Commissioner shall," and he shall do so if three rate-payers and a variety of other persons come and tell him that it is necessary. The Municipal Commissioner is a servant of Government and of the Corporation. He is appointed by Government and is movable by Government, and if Government told him to bring forward a scheme, is it to be thought that he would decline to do so. As this stands now, I think it is a desirable safeguard in the interests of the public that the Board should not of their own will and pleasure take up this or that particular area. We can say to them: "It is not Malabar Hill that wants dealing with, but we want you to devote your attention to where the poor live,—to the rookeries." It is to safeguard the interests of tax-payers and the interest of the public that that provision has been inserted in the Bill. You will observe, too, that the street scheme is distinct from improvement scheme for insanitary areas, and that the Board does not have to wait to move in this matter when it receives advice from the Municipal Commissioner. They have got to make their streets and new lines of communications and there is an obvious difference between this and the improvement of insanitary areas. The schemes for new thoroughfares must be considered as whole, while improvements of insanitary areas can be taken up one after the other.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE FLATS.

The only other point in the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's speech to which I need refer, is to the expression of some astonishment that the property known as the Flats should be included as Government properties. Well, there again I know perfectly well that Mr. Mehta in his manifold experience of this Council has often found himself arguing for a principle in one case which he had to oppose in another. He has been doing his duty by his client. As a past Municipal Commissioner, I might have thought that the Corporation has strong moral and equitable claim on Government. But my honorable colleague in the Council, Mr. Nugent, to whose speech in the second reading Mr. Mehta is looking forward so eagerly, may be expected as the revenue member to hold a different view. The best procedure when there are such differences of opinion is to adopt a compromise, and I did think that I should have had a chorus of approval from gentlemen connected with the Corporation that this troublesome controversy was settled not by Government giving the property to the Corporation altogether (and it is only a lot of sweepings after all), but by vesting it in the Board created in the interests of the city. The Board will take care of it for the next hundred years when it will become sanitary; then let us hope that the reversion of the property will fall to the Corporation.

A CLOSING WORD.

I have said that the credit of this comprehensive measure in no way belongs to me. And it may be of some service to the members who will assist in criticising the measure in the Select Committee to know that I am able to approach it on that ground with a little more impartiality. We know that kind of impartiality with which one can constrain one's self to criticise his neighbours's children, and I have no doubt myself that the result of the labours of the Select Committee will be that the Bill will be approved unanimously by the Council. I heartily congratulate your Excellency upon having introduced this measure and upon the generous and appreciative manner in which it has been received not only in this Council, but in the whole of Bombay. It is above all things desirable that the principles of the measure should be put to application at an early day. I know the enthusiasm of which Bombay is capable, and I am sure not to allow it to evaporate. The wrong man will be put in the chair of the Select Committee if you do not wish the Bill to pass in a short time. It is my hope that the Select Committee will go through their deliberations so as to enable us to report within three weeks from now.

THE BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

H. E. the President said: There is nothing left for me to say except to thank you for the cordial way in which you have received the measure I endeavoured to put before you. Sir Charles Ollivant supplied many of the points that were raised in the debate, and you will not need my assurance that you will have ample opportunities in the Select Committee for considering all the points which have been touched upon by honourable members. I will now put the question that the Bill be read a first time.

The motion was carried *nem con.*, and the Bill was read a first time.

H. E. the President moved that the Select Committee be appointed to consist of Sir Charles Ollivant as chairman, and Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Fazulbhai Visram, A. Abercrombie, Moriarty, Thompson, and Hughes. His Excellency mentioned that Mr. Thompson would be leaving the Presidency for a short time and that he desired to have the authority of the Council to replace him on the Select Committee by Mr. Joyner, who would act in his place and would be appointed a member of the Council. He also moved that the Select Committee report in three weeks.

The motion was agreed to *nem con.*

THE SIND VILLAGE OFFICERS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Nugent proposed the following amendment in the Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act I. of 1888, as approved in Council on the 20th December 1897:—For section 1 of the Bill to substitute the following.—1. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "Kotars or Tapedars' peons" there shall be substituted the following, viz: "Supervising, Probationary, Special and Naib Tapedars, Zabits, and Kotars or Tapedars' peons."

The amendment was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Nugent, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His Excellency the President, then, after a sitting extending over four hours, adjourned the Council till to-day, at noon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, R E, on furlough, from Aurungabad.

FEBRUARY 12.

Jones, Major, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona
Woolridge, Lt, 24th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmednagar
Hill, Major, Bo, Inspr of Gym, on duty, from Poona
Brown, Capt, Bo, A A G Dept, on transfer, from Karachi
Lang, Capt, 5th B C, from furlough, to England
Hogg, Major, Bengal, 12th Bo I, from furlough, from England

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Parker, Capt, Bengal, 6th B L I, on furlough, to England
Lang, Capt, Bo, 5th B C, off furlough, to Nowgong
Hogge, Major, 12th Bo I, off furlough, to Saugor
Swann, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, to Europe
Elliot, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on furlough, to Barhampoor
Pringle, Capt, Bo, R E, on furlough, to England
Harrison, Lt, Bo, Ord, on leave, to Bangalore

FEBRUARY 14.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress—Marching order.
2. It is notified for information that the Corps will take part on the Volunteer Field day on Saturday next the 19th instant. Further particulars later.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next the 17th instant, at 6-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order-Khaki.
2. There will be Battalion drill for Cadet Companies at St. Mary's College ground at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.
3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Friday the 18th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol J R Miller, A Company from 14th to 28th February 1898.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th February, 1898.

1. The following Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company at Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday—No 1 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m., and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m., 10 in. R M L gun drill.
Wednesday—No 2 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m., and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m., 10 in. R M L gun drill.
Thursday—No 4 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m., and No 1 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m., 10 in. R M L gun drill.

No. 2 Company as Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams—No 3 Sub-division at 8-30, 10 in. R M L gun drill and No 4 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.
Thursday—Squad and Guard Mounting for Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams—No 1 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m., 10 in. R M L gun drill, and No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

All members particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be class firing on Thursday next, at Coorla. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Colaba, will inspect the Corps at 10 in. R M L Gun drill, laying and range finding, at a moving target, at Colaba North Fort, near old lighthouse on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 6-45 a.m.

Range Finders and Layers are particularly requested to attend.

Each Company to furnish at least one detachment for drill. Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application.
Light refreshments will be provided for the men members who warn the Adjutant before noon to-day, Tuesday.

4. The Corps will take part in a Volunteer combined Field Day on Saturday next, the 19th instant, further particulars hereafter.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

SOME sensation has been caused at Agra by the official announcement that the historical Ram Bagh building is for sale. This news has come as a bolt from the blue to all local residents—European and native alike—who have been accustomed for years to use it as a pleasure resort, and the thousands of globe-trotters who visit Agra annually, and make it a point to drive over to Ram Bagh for an afternoon siesta under the shady avenues which abound there, will feel the loss of such a place even more keenly than we do. People are quite at a loss to understand the motive the Government has in selling, probably for demolition, a historical building which has been kept up for hundreds of years by all succeeding administrations as an orchard and pleasure ground. It is hoped that the decision to sell Ram Bagh has been arrived at without mature consideration, and that a timely protest will put a stop to what would be nothing short of cruel and shameful vandalism.

IT is reported from Peshawar that a new survey of the route for a railway line from Jamrud to Landi Kotal has been ordered by Government. The construction of the line will probably be undertaken after the present operation cease. The importance of such a line, viewed simply as facilitating our transport on the line of communications from Peshawar to Kabul, is nothing of its strategic value, has been amply demonstrated on the present expedition, and should no longer be delayed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	13	5	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	1	
	Chuckla	0	0	22
	Oomarkhari	3	2	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	8	3	
	Dhobi Talao	8	4	
	Fanaswady	7	1	
	Bhuleshwar	12	1	45
	Khara Talao	3	2	
	Kumbharwada	7	2	
D	Khetwadi	2	3	
	Girgaum	12	3	
	Chowpati	1	0	16
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	4	1	
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	2	
	Kamatipura	7	7	46
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	10	7	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	1	
	Sewri	0	0	10
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	4	2	
	Worli	1	2	5
Water Division		0	0	1
N.-E. & Unknown		0	0	0
HOSPITALS.				
3rd Bholwada			1	
Jail			7	
Jain			4	
Grant Road			13	
Nagdevi			1	
Hajee Cassum			1	
Koles Mohola			1	
Adamjee Peerbhoy			2	
Jain, Parel			3	
Cutchi Memon			1	
Cama			1	
Hindu			3	
Parel			6	129
Arthur Road			25	
Brahma Khatria			3	
Darisathan			2	
Modykhana			12	
Umar Jamal			1	
Maratha			1	
Bhatia			2	
Vassanjee T			3	
Kapol & Lad Joint			1	
Bhuleshwar Panchat			7	
Pathore Prabhu			1	
General Mohomedan			1	
Gocouldas Tejpal			2	
Total		119	167	280
Total plague deaths to date		18,984	16,141	
Same date last year		126	115	265
Total mortality same date 1896		..	..	100

The victims who died yesterday from plague included Mr. Murraio, of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s Agency who died at St. George's Hospital, where he had been an inmate several days.

THE PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

The first case of its kind this year, in the thickest part of this town, was found in Colwad, on Saturday, the victim being a young Christian, a resident of the place, a compositor working in the Fort, Bombay. The man died in hospital on Sunday. All the houses in the immediate vicinity of the spot are being evacuated. The houses in the Bazaar ward, wherein the epidemic broke out severely last year, are also being attended to. This brings the total plague mortality, this year, in Bandora to 21, all the other cases having so far occurred in the hamlet of Khar, on the Ghodbhandar Road. The Catholics of the place are thinking of having a properly equipped plague hospital of their own, supported by Church and other funds, on the lines of similar temporary lazarettos in Bombay.

MAHASHIVRATRI HOLIDAY.

The following notification was issued by the Plague Committee yesterday in regard to the forthcoming Mahashivratri holiday:—

As many deaths of bubonic fever have been occurring in the vicinity of the temple of Walkeshwar for the last two months, the Hindus of all castes are hereby informed that they should not go to the said temple in a large number for worship; besides, as Saturday next is the Mahashivratri holiday, they are specially prohibited from going to the temple as it is possible that there will be a crowd of people during any time on that day. It is also advisable that they should not collect themselves in numbers near the temple of Babulnath at Chowpatty, and the temple at Bhuleshwar, where many bubonic cases have since occurred in the neighbourhood.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports showed that there were no cases in the Colaba District. In the Fort District, there were twelve cases, out of which one was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. The remaining cases were distributed as under:—Two roadside cases were examined after death, one at Karwar Street, and the other at Carnac Road, the cause of death in both the cases being plague; two cases occurred at Mint Road, and one each at Pitha Street, Tamarind Lane (fatal), Borah Bazaar Street (fatal), Mody Street, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane, and two at Marootee Street, both fatal. In the Mandvie ward seven cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and one death were recorded. In C ward (north), Kumbarwada showed two cases and three deaths, Khara Talao two cases and one death, Bhuleshwar two cases and three deaths. In the same ward (south) seven cases and four deaths were recorded in the Market section; eleven cases and five deaths in the Dhobie Talao section; and ten cases and three deaths in the Fanaswady section. Ten contacts were removed. The reports from D ward were not available. In E ward, Tardeo section showed three cases and two deaths. In Nagpada section one case and one death from plague were recorded. In the Kamatipura section, the district medical officer inspected Cursetji Suklaji Street and the Kamatipura centre road, comprising two hundred houses, and detected three cases and removed them to hospitals. Three deaths from plague were also recorded in the district. Fourteen contacts were sent to Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (east) nine plague cases and five deaths were registered. Twelve contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the Parel and Mahim Districts two deaths from plague were recorded and one case of plague and one of suspicious fever removed to hospitals.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 734 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 481 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

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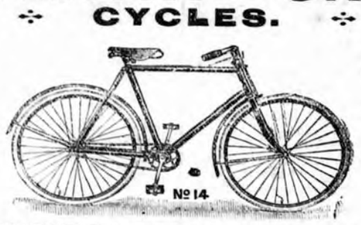

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